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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

OUR REDUCED NAVY

Dec. 16.

THE principal result of the Washington Conference on naval disarmament as seen to-day seems to be the creation of suspicion in the minds of the different Powers as to their intentions. Two of the contracting nations, France and Italy, having failed to ratify the Treaty up to the present, it binds nobody, and the only Power which has acted on the provisions of the agreement is Great Britain. The result is that instead of a five-five-three strength, with Great Britain and the United States represented in capital ships by the five and Japan by the three, it is very nearly five-three-three, with the United States as five and Great Britain and Japan as three. The ships scrapped by Great Britain, it may be argued, were obsolescent, but then it is supposed that between the times of laying down and launching every battleship becomes so. These ships, however, were not so obsolescent as were the King Edward class at the outbreak of the war, and we found that class useful as a reserve. We are on the point of building two new capital ships which will no doubt be the most powerful of their type in the world, but until these are completed we shall be below our proper strength, and even when they are actual fighting units we shall no longer have the reserves which were ours in the past and which, considering the class and fighting efficiency of the ships scrapped, would have been of enormous value. That is how we stand as regards capital ships, a very serious matter indeed, but the rumours current as regards other classes of men-of-war show the position in an even more disconcerting light.

The allegation made in the House of Commons by Mr. Becker that it is the intention of the United States to build smaller

but more numerous ships than was contemplated by the Treaty, and thus put herself in an extraordinarily powerful position, at once brings into prominence our present weakness. Incidentally it is not at all clear what Mr. Becker means by smaller ships, but if we examine the rôle of the man-of-war below the calibre of the battleship we can see where danger lies. Take the light cruiser, for instance, and note her importance along the trade routes of the Empire. In peace time her job is more or less to police these routes, while on the outbreak of war she not only protects them but deprives an enemy's commerce of their use. Thus in August, 1914, when war was declared, our light cruisers were sent broadcast over the world, laying hold of German shipping when found, hunting the German raiders, and until these were brought to book conveying our own merchantmen through danger zones. With the disappearance from the high seas of the German men-of-war these cruisers were drawn in once more from the corners of the earth and attached to the Grand Fleet when they proceeded to keep watch and ward on the North Sea. Their lot was one of constant patrol, and it is interesting to recall that it was one of these extremely useful craft which first sighted the German Fleet before the Battle of Jutland. One great trouble was that we did not have a sufficient number of these light cruisers for the work they had to do. The spell of ruthless scrapping before the war had robbed the fleet of many boats, admittedly not of the first fighting value, but which would have been invaluable in convoy work against the submarine menace. In the near future, if the suspicions of Mr. Becker are correct, we shall again find ourselves lacking perhaps not only light cruisers but equally useful smaller men-of-war for the defence of our trade routes.

In considering the danger which these unexpected developments of the Washington Conference expose us to, we have to

remember that the smaller ships of the future are going to be infinitely more formidable weapons than they could have been in the past. The present day seven-inch gun with its range of ten miles gives a very great fighting value to the smaller type of ship. Of course the lessons of the Battle of the Falklands, where the commanding position of Admiral Sturdee's two battle-cruisers could not be challenged at any time during the encounter by Count von Spee's lighter boats, still hold good, and the capital ship remains in a class by itself, but the great gun range of these other craft gives them a capacity for destruction which would play havoc with the vital lines of communication of an island Power such as Great Britain. It may be said to-day that the range of their guns is only limited by visibility. Now the Washington Treaty, in view of the different circumstances of the Powers concerned, put no limitation on the number of ships to be built under a certain gun power, either six or eight-inch, and in view of the ever increasing range and general offensive power of present day ordnance we come face to face with the fact that herein the whole justification for the Treaty falls to the ground. There will be wasteful competition just as before, and unless a country such as Great Britain proceeds to revise her naval programme immediately she will find herself in a very vulnerable position. And it is certainly time that that naval programme was subjected to the most liberal revision, for as no other country has come into line as regards the scrapping of ships she has been forced into an entirely false position.

It is understood that a general meeting of the local Cantonese Guild is shortly to be held to discuss what steps should be taken in connexion with the trial and sentence to three years' imprisonment of Dr. F. C. Tong, former managing director of the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce," who was found guilty of obtaining \$5,000 by means of false pretences from Zih Shang-tsen, one of his former girl clerks, who committed suicide in his office.

THE RUSSIAN CADETS

Dec. 18.

THE past week has brought no material change in the situation of the Russian refugees at Woosung, though it is whispered that not a few of them, preferring to risk the unknown privations of life on shore to the known discomforts of board-ship life in the Yangtze, have managed to slip ashore at night time. For which no one can blame them. To the main question, what is to become of the refugees, there is no satisfactory answer. The Chinese are understood to be ready to provide the necessary coal and supplies to enable the ships to go somewhere else. But where they are to go, nobody can say. If any responsible authority is negotiating with the Vladivostok Government for a guarantee of their safety if they return, we have not heard of it. The fact reported in to-day's telegrams that foreign consuls are to remain in Vladivostok suggests that the outside world might be kept in touch with the refugees' fate if they did go back. Meanwhile, we can only hope that the appeal for money, warm clothing and other means of mitigating the wretchedness of the refugees' lot at Woosung, which appears in our correspondence to-day, will meet with a generous response.

But there are two problems at Woosung, as the second letter we publish to-day clearly shows; and the fact that there are other destitute Russians in Shanghai, or that more may come from other ports, or that, to do anything for these people may land us in diplomatic difficulties with the Bolsheviks, does not appear to relieve us of special consideration for the cadets. If we have written nothing on this subject since last Monday, it is that the possibility of a private organization coming to the rescue has been mooted. We are not at liberty to be more particular: but if this chance break down, and if it be impossible to secure the refugees' return to Vladivostok, there appears no alternative but that Shanghai must be prepared to grapple with the problem. The boys cannot be left indefinitely on board these little boats; sooner or later disease will break out among them, not to mention the normal discomfort of their position. We urged last week that the Chinese authorities would endeavour to find disused barracks to

house them, while the community at large contributes to their keep, until means are found of placing them in charitable schools for the sons of *anciens combattants* abroad. It is not an agreeable prospect, and anyone can suggest abundant reasons for not venturing on such a responsibility. But the case of the cadets at least appears to be beyond reason. It is one of exceptional appeal, for which surely an exception must be made.

THE KALGAN OUTRAGE

Dec. 18.

THE American Minister in Peking should have the cordial support of all the Diplomatic Body and, as will be shown, of all law-abiding Chinese, if he takes the course urged by Mr. Rodney Gilbert in his to-day's letter, as by many others in the north, and insists upon the Tutung of Kalgan being made personally responsible for the shooting of Mr. Coltman by his soldiers. In a case so peculiarly outrageous, no punishment of subordinates should be accepted. In the few instances that can be recalled in which the Diplomatic Body has insisted upon the guilt being fastened upon the highest responsible authority, the results have been eminently satisfactory, and there appears the amplest reason for their following that course in the present affair. We see from some of the northern papers that an attempt is being made to exculpate General Chang Hsi-yuan on the ground that he was absent from Kalgan at the time of the shooting. That, of course, is merely as expected, but it should not serve. The point is, not that he was in or out of Kalgan, but that his administration made the outrage possible.

The general condition of affairs in Kalgan appears to be abnormal even in these days of normal military oppression. A correspondent of the "Peking & Tientsin Times," writing from Kalgan after the shooting of Mr. Coltman, says:

The copper notes have so depreciated in value that the exchange has gone so low as 250 coppers to a dollar. The notes are put in circulation by the troops who are paid with them, and who then force them on the public.

These uniformed ruffians have many ways of extorting money from the inhabitants. One of their

favourite pastimes is to commandeer as many carts as possible, and drive them to one of the many large inns here, presumably for the purpose of having them carry grain to the camps, but in reality to force the cart owners, mostly farmers, to pay them money in order to be released again. These hold-ups take place in daylight, but no stop has been put to it as whoever dares raise his voice against these uniformed coolies is certain of being looted.

The Chinese in Kalgan are even worse off than the Europeans. If any similar conditions existed anywhere in civilized countries, the newspapers would see to it that the authorities did something, but here such newspapers as there are are only allowed to print articles agreeable to the officials.

The daily outrages committed by armed coolies would suffice to start a revolution in any other country, and it remains to be seen how far the Chinese will put up with this ill-treatment before taking reprisals. That time must come, and it would be well for the officials responsible to take warning that at some future date they will have to pay dearly for their misdeeds.

The Tutung of Kalgan would seem to provide an excellent subject of which to make a public example.

We specially emphasize that in this case the interests of Chinese and foreigners are one. Regrettable attempts are being made in the north to detract attention from General Chang Hsi-yuan's responsibility and even to throw blame on Mr. Coltman by alleging that he first threatened the guards with his revolver. There is not, we believe, one word of truth in this suggestion, which merely indicates that the Tutung's friends are able to manipulate the press in his favour. It is to the interest of all law-abiding Chinese to see that their intrigue does not succeed. It is commonplace that all China groans under the tyranny of her military barons and that for one foreigner who suffers at their hands there are ten thousand unknown Chinese. The instances in which it is possible for the foreigner to assist in bringing one of these gentry to book are few and far between, but the cowardly shooting of Mr. Coltman is essentially one, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the opportunity will not be lost of ridding Kalgan of its misruler and of proving to China that there is a Nemesis for those who abuse the powers which political dissension and weak government put into their unworthy hands.

MR. ROY ANDERSON'S PROPHECIES

Dec. 13.

MR. ROY ANDERSON has travelled so extensively in China and learnt so much at first hand of her people and politics that we are reluctant to join issue with him on questions connected with this part of the world. But no time must be lost in expressing entire disagreement with and reprobation of the article by him in the "New York World," of which Reuter sends us a summary to-day. It is, perhaps, only a coincidence that the "Far Eastern Review" for this month gives prominence to an article headed "The Crime against America," which describes how a group of Americans in Peking have been plotting "to force the American people to take up arms against Japan in order to right the grievances of China against that nation." Our contemporary takes the responsibility for its own statements in this respect and we should be sorry to think that Mr. Roy Anderson was implicated in a plot such as that detailed. But whatever his intentions may have been, his attempt to revivify the ancient bogey of Japan's hostile designs against the United States is as deplorable as we believe it to be unjustifiable.

Setting aside the familiar and facile generalizations on which such scares are usually based, Mr. Roy Anderson is seriously at fault in one most important premise. The White Guards, he says, will probably start trouble on the Chinese Eastern Railway before Christmas, whereupon Japan will intervene with the ostensible object of protecting China from Bolshevik invasion, but in reality to possess herself of the railway: and then America will be bound to come in. Now Mr. Roy Anderson's article must have appeared during the first week in November. But the Japanese evacuation of Vladivostok was practically completed by October 25 and on October 31 the American Legation in Peking was addressing a note to the Waichiaopu on the new set of circumstances created by Japan's withdrawal and, in particular, on the status of the C.E.R. Surely these facts must have been known to Mr. Anderson. He may reply that Japan's descent on the C.E.R. will be

made via Kuantung: we are aware that there is no limit to what this terrible nation may do, in some people's eyes. But if the schemes attributed to Japan by Mr. Anderson are true, it is to say the least curious that she should begin by throwing away so important a collateral base of operations as Vladivostok. As for the social revolution in Japan against which the militarists are striving to entrench themselves, we cannot pretend to speak with any authority. But this at least seems clear, namely, that the long continued retention of Vladivostok and eastern Siberia was enormously unpopular in Japan and was eventually discontinued largely in deference to public opinion. If the social revolution has gone so far as to compel the Government to get out of Vladivostok, one imagines that it should be strong enough to prevent the far more costly adventure of a war with America, especially in the present state of trade depression.

We have dealt only with the logic of facts which are entirely at variance with Mr. Roy Anderson's conclusions. But sentiment also should not be left out of consideration. At least we believe that it plays no small part in the policy of Japan towards China to-day. To all dispassionate observers it has long been manifest that friendly relations between these two Powers are the basis of all peacefulness in the Far East, and there has been no lack of evidence in recent years that this truth is recognized and acted upon in Tokio, of which the course of negotiations for the rendition of Kiaochow was a conspicuous example. We shall be told, no doubt, that this is merely a blind and that the militarists are only biding their time. We prefer to think, and we believe that we are justified in thinking, that the spirit of liberalism, which has long been discernible in the political world of Japan, is beginning to mould its doings and that, given a little confidence from abroad, it will continue to do so more and more. At such a juncture as this in Japan, when the new ideals are steadily gaining ascendancy over the old, nothing could be more mischievous than to make trouble between China and Japan, except to try to involve America in the quarrel.

AMERICAN AID FOR EUROPE

Dec. 20.

NOTHING could be more inspiring than the reception generally given in America to the proposal that her bankers and Government should come to the aid of Europe in the financial slough in which she is plunged. It is true that Senator Borah and his fellow implacables are reported as arming themselves to fight the proposal tooth and nail. That was only to be expected and we can well understand that the Government's path is likely to be a difficult one. But its own attitude as defined in the statement issued after the Cabinet meeting at the White House last Thursday is quite clear:

"It was indicated that the European situation was deemed a matter for grave consideration although a public statement at present was inadvisable and further that the Administration felt that it should not lose an opportunity for helpful influence provided a way could be discovered which did not involve departure from the well-established national policies."

The intention could not be clearer, and the fact that Messrs. J. P. Morgan have informed Germany that they can lend her no money until the reparations question is settled, in no way vitiates Washington's ability to act on the political issue. Meanwhile the New York Press of both parties hails the project with enthusiasm, and although New York certainly is not America, its Press must undoubtedly lead and influence in an undertaking of this nature, especially as there is good reason to believe that the leading bankers are wholly favourable.

All this news is the more welcome in that the recent conference of Allied Premiers in London showed that an absolute deadlock had been reached as regards German reparations, of which no solution appears visible without America's help. The *communiqués* insisted strongly that there was no breach between Great Britain and France; but it is clear that this happy result was chiefly due to the fact that the main issues were shelved and perhaps because, at any rate for the time being, the French dislike Mr. Bonar Law less than they do Mr. Lloyd George. The German proposal before the conference was that internal and external loans should be raised,

the Reichsbank contributing half the latter, and that the proceeds should be paid over to the Reparations Commission, except that half of the internal loan should be devoted to stabilization of the mark and other internal needs of Germany. This suggestion the Allies are said to have been unanimous in rejecting. In his subsequent statement to the Chamber, M. Poincaré insisted that the German object was to obtain a moratorium without accepting any obligations; he said plainly that it was useless to talk of France paying her debts to Great Britain unless she were first paid by Germany; and he hinted broadly that she intended to act independently and to occupy the Ruhr district unless her Allies helped make Germany pay. When we remember that France's Budget fails to balance by Frs. 4,000,000,000 and that she has still to spend Frs. 91,000 millions on restoring her ravaged territory, the enormous vote of confidence passed after M. Poincaré's speech is understood. Meanwhile Great Britain's position is that she cannot bear all the Allies' indebtedness to America and forgo both her claims on them and on Germany, although, if they will pay her what she guaranteed them for with America, she is ready to wipe out what Germany owes her. And Germany's position is that she cannot in any circumstances pay the amount specified at Versailles and that if forced to do so she will simply go bankrupt.

It is not easy to reconcile this plea with the evidences we have of Germany's industrial activity and the reports which every traveller brings of the contented, well employed and comfortable state of her people. But there is at least some ground for believing that the Versailles stipulations are beyond her ability to meet and that if the amount were cut down, a better frame of mind would prevail throughout Germany and there would be an end of these ceaseless protests protests and obstructions. We shall never know the truth of what Germany could or could not have done, if less time had been wasted over the peace treaty. The psychological fact to be accepted now is that unless we are prepared to take less, we shall be very likely to get nothing. The time has gone by for applying force, and the occupation of the Ruhr would probably cost far more than it yielded. We are

not considering the ethics of the question but the practical politics. It is here that the scheme mooted in America appears so valuable. It is that if France will accept something less from Germany, America will lend the latter enough to enable her to pay up punctually. This is merely the broadest outline of the idea: if details have yet been worked out, we have not heard them. But it appears workable on practical lines and is above all valuable for bringing a new voice into these wearisome discussions. Europe is sick of conferences which lead to nothing, and needs something in the nature of an arbitrator. It is above all satisfactory to perceive that in this dilemma America has begun to realize the impossibility of isolation. "It is not saving the old world" says the "New York Times," "but the whole world and ourselves included"—no question of philanthropic sentiment but of stark business necessity.

THE CASE OF MR. FLEMING

Dec. 20.

WITH the issue for publication of the Mandate from the United States Supreme Court in respect of the sentence passed, several months ago, on Mr. William S. Fleming for contempt of court, it is to be hoped that the last has been heard of this unfortunate dispute. Quarrels between judges and counsel are happily as rare, we imagine, in American courts as they are in British and assuredly nothing is to be gained by perpetuating this one. When it took place, the general desire that it should be adjusted as quickly as possible was proportionate to the scandal it caused. Shortly after Judge Lobingier's return from America, Mr. Fleming came before him in open court and tendered the amplest possible apology, one in every way consistent with the traditions of the honourable profession of which he has long been a leading member. Whatever mistakes Mr. Fleming might have committed in the warmth of a bygone misunderstanding, it was generally felt that he had made the utmost amends that one gentleman could offer to another. For the general public, the incident was closed and Mr. Fleming's many friends looked forward to seeing him resume his proper place in the

American Bar. Presumably there was some technical necessity for publishing the Supreme Court mandate mentioned above, but to the lay mind it appeared, to say the least, superfluous, after Mr. Fleming's handsome apology. Any further publicity, however, is to be deprecated and, as we understand that the matter now rests in abeyance, we trust that the last has been heard of a disagreement most distasteful to all who justly respect the prestige of the U. S. Court and those who practise in it.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

Dec. 21.

THERE was no rupture but Lord Curzon made it quite clear that the discussion on the Straits to-morrow must be the last on that subject. With this extremely welcome evidence before us in to-day's telegrams that the Allies will stand no further nonsense, it may be of interest to recapitulate the main outlines of the Lausanne Conference. Whether Mr. Lloyd George was or was not personally responsible for the resolute attitude of Great Britain, which held back the Turks from the Dardanelles in their pursuit of the Greeks and compelled them to sign the Mudania agreement, it is certain that the Turks believed he was. No sooner had he resigned office than they began to go back on their undertakings at Mudania. They demanded the most impossible things, proclaimed the repudiation of all foreign treaties and concessions and talked of an indemnity of £240,000,000 from Greece. Outrages in Constantinople were frequent; there was talk of the Allies proclaiming a state of siege but to this the French would not agree. The flight of the Sultan on board H.M.S. Malaya on November 17 was a clear indication of the fiery state of the atmosphere in Constantinople, which amply justified Great Britain's insistence on a clear preliminary understanding between the Allies as to what they would concede before entering the Conference. It is possible that the French Government was slightly disconcerted from its hitherto determinedly Turcophile attitude by the course of events since Mudania. At any rate, only three days elapsed between the

communicating of the British proposals to Paris and Rome, on November 14, and the consultation between Earl Curzon, President Poincaré and Marquis Garroni in Paris, when it was announced that the Allies were in complete agreement on all points. Subsequent events have shown that this celebrated phrase meant a good deal more than it usually does.

The Lausanne Conference opened on November 20 and it was noted that on the same day, to celebrate the occasion, a flight of fifty British war aeroplanes performed evolutions over Constantinople, where they caused a profound sensation. *Post hoc* or *propter hoc*? Mr. Morgenthau, former American Ambassador to Turkey, declares that the Turks are amenable only to fear, and he knows them fairly well. With those aeroplanes in his mind's eye, Ismet Pasha was in a receptive state to appreciate the strong line and commanding lead which Lord Curzon, who came to Lausanne with plenipotentiary powers, took from the moment of entering the conference. The first week saw the settlement of Turkey's European frontier along the Maritza river, leaving West Thrace to Greece with a broad demilitarized zone on either side, while a new port was to be made near Dedeagatch under international control, giving Bulgaria an outlet on the Aegean. This pleased the Turks because Bulgaria, offended that Greece would not cede her Dedeagatch itself, refused to join in reconstituting the Balkan League. But one conjectures that this may yet be done under the menace of the Russo-Turkish alliance. An important event of the week was the announcement by Mr. Child, the American observer at Lausanne, that the United States insisted in any settlement of the Near East on "the open door," which drew from New York papers caustic comments on "the irritant effect of the attitude of a great and strong nation that still insists on all the prerogatives of international comity whilst assuming none of its responsibilities." As, however, it subsequently became clear that this also was the Allies' ideal, no one allowed himself to become irritated and the conference turned to the question of the Dardanelles, on which it is plain that every other issue depends. Discussion on this topic began on

December 4. M. Chicherin, the Soviet representative, taking part. He arrived on December 2 and while continuing to protest against the ruling which excluded Russia from all sub-committees except that dealing with the Straits, he waived the original Russian decision to be heard in all discussions or none.

It will be most convenient to give the Allies' proposals for the Straits as announced by Lord Curzon and set out in Reuter's telegram of December 6. He proposed:

Firstly, an international zone, and secondly, an international commission to control the Straits, composed of representatives of France, Britain, Italy, Japan, America, Russia, Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece, the Turkish representative to be the permanent President. Lord Curzon also proposed that the details of the working of the commission, and the question as to whether the League of Nations should participate in it, should be reserved for consideration. The Allied proposals (he said) comprised complete freedom for merchantmen in peace or war, when Turkey was neutral, and complete freedom for neutrals when Turkey was a belligerent, with Turkey having the right of search. Warships would have free passage of the Straits in peace time with certain reservations with regard to number and tonnage. There would be the same freedom of passage, with some reservation in wartime, when Turkey was neutral. When Turkey was a belligerent there would be complete freedom of the Straits for neutral warships under the same limitations. There would also be certain restrictions as to the length of time ships might stay in the Bosphorus and the Black Sea.

In the discussions of the ensuing fortnight, certain concessions were granted, allowing Turkey to send armed forces across the demilitarized zone, reducing the tonnage of men-of-war traversing the Straits, giving the Turkish fleet the right to navigate in Straits waters and conceding Turkish defences of the Sea of Marmora. The Russian proposal to exclude all men-of-war from the Straits and leave them to Turkey's guardianship was steadily refused. As a last resort the Russians and Turks urged that the Dardanelles question should be referred to another commission—the like of which suggestion, Lord Curzon exclaimed, he had never heard in all the conferences he had attended. The news of yesterday's conference, as referred to in the sentence quoted at the beginning of this

article, will be awaited with interest.

The two other main questions with which Lausanne has had to deal are the financial and the position of Christian minorities in Turkey, on whose behalf the Pope issued his impassioned appeal on December 5. On the first of these we have not yet sufficient data to speak. As regards the minorities, the attitude of the Angora Government has been noticeably relaxing all through the conference. There appears no danger now of those wholesale deportations which were once threatened; and although Turkey apparently declines to grant the Armenians special territory for themselves alone, we were told in a telegram of December 14 that she "has accepted the Allied proposals with regard to minorities on the same basis as the treaties affecting the neighbouring States." This satisfactory result, as also her sudden change of position and promise to enter the League of Nations, is again attributed to Lord Curzon's firmness. No conference, of course, is to be judged except by time, but it is permissible to think that Lausanne has proved a triumph for the British Foreign Secretary. He knew exactly what he meant to grant and where he meant to say no and he had no hesitation in speaking his mind. Another excellent lesson in how to deal with the Turk: to say nothing of a troop of argumentative colleagues.

CHINA UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

Dec. 22.

CHINA is to-day the subject of criticism abroad as she has never been since the Revolution. In all the principal newspapers of the West articles concerning her are of frequent occurrence; and the recent lugubrious review of her internal condition sent to the "Times" by its Peking correspondent after a year's absence, followed by the leading article in the same paper which was quoted in yesterday's telegrams, is symptomatic of the interest which Cathay attracts universally. It must regretfully be added that the "Times" is not alone in taking a gloomy view. The despondency felt abroad about China is proportionate to the special consideration shown for her at the Washington Conference, out

of which she was the only Power that got anything tangible: not, perhaps, as much as she wished, but something by no means to be despised and all capable of great development. In the settlement of the Kiaochow question, the rendition of Weihaiwei, the abolition of foreign post offices and the promise of a commission on extraterritoriality, the Powers not only meant to meet her most pressing complaints, but to give her an opportunity of showing what she could do and of evincing their belief that she would make good use of it. This confidence has been badly shaken. Politically China is if possible less coherent than a year ago, while financially her Government can only carry on by borrowing, in spite of the tremendous accession of revenue that she ought to have enjoyed from suspension of Boxer indemnities, increased Customs revenue, the reorganized Gabelle and high exchange. Had China's finances been properly managed during the past five years, there is hardly a doubt that her foreign debt might have been vastly diminished instead of being increased.

These points need not be laboured for us who live in China, certainly not for the Chinese, who—and this is at least one point of satisfaction in an otherwise depressing prospect—are increasingly alive to their country's weakness. The question is, what remedy to apply? And while we welcome the new interest which the West is taking in China, we can but have doubts of the wisdom of the cures suggested. For instance, a day or two ago a writer in the "Financial Times" advocated an open market and free borrowings. We may or may not love the Consortium, according to individual taste; but such a course as that is, in China's present condition, sheer madness. The "Times" in the article quoted above appears to suggest a modified form of intervention, to forestall the more drastic kind which internal disorders, if not checked, may provoke and which "would stimulate rivalry among the Powers." But would it not be extremely difficult to draw the line? Platonic advice by the Powers to Peking and Canton, such as was formally tendered at the end of 1918, obviously "cuts no ice." There is a momentary flutter, a prodigious outburst of mandates and specious promises and all goes on as before. And

directly an attempt is made to translate such advice into action, the secret antagonism is aroused of the innumerable people who are making very good fishing in the troubled waters of the Republic and internal disorder is aggravated not diminished. Even if these difficulties could be overcome, one fears that any Government and system which the Powers were instrumental in setting up would be merely artificial and would collapse on the withdrawal of foreign support. Intervention is often canvassed and many Chinese, we are told, incline to think that without it their troubles will never be assuaged. But the more we try to imagine the form that it might take, the more delicate and uncertain a remedy it appears.

For this must clearly be borne in mind, that even the Chinese of the thinking classes do not themselves know what they want. We might help them to one kind of adjustment to-day, only to find to-morrow that it was quite unsuited to them. In recent times Chinese public opinion, so far as it can be judged, has passed through a bewildering variety of shades. At the present moment there is intense dissatisfaction with Parliament, even among those who might once have been styled ultra-parliamentarians, the natural consequence of its ineptitude and worse: and the view is advanced by not a few that a single parliament to represent the whole country is impracticable. This would naturally tend back again towards the idea of local parliaments, provincial autonomy and a United States of China, which was very popular some months ago, but has not been so much heard of latterly. Yet another view is that there must be a suspension of all constitutional ideas for a few years with an interregnum of benevolent despotism. And many people, pinning their faith to the instinctive oriental preference for personal government, believe that China will eventually revert to a monarchy as England reverted after her experiment with Cromwell's commonwealth. Amid all these conflicting views the idea of pinning China down to a written form of government appears preposterous: and although the way may be long and the wind cold, one is driven back on the conviction that until she works out her own salvation no one can work it for her. Among much

that depresses there are a few gleams of light. The disorder in the provinces, conspicuous though it is, is to some extent superficial. The people work, the preponderatingly agricultural nature of their toil helps to hold the country together. Even the militarists, we are assured, realize that without a strong admixture of Western-trained Ministers no Government in Peking can succeed. And lastly, the mercantile community is growing restive. Its uneasiness at present reveals itself only in resolutions and telegrams, but one may at least hope that it will presently rouse itself to action of the kind it has exerted in bygone days and might still display. It is to her middle class that China cries for salvation.

NOTES & COMMENTS

China's Preserves

A correspondent sends us a clipping from the "Shooting Times" which certainly calls for attention and, if possible, action. It is as follows:—

During the war the import of game and eggs from China was stopped but now efforts are being made to revive the industry, and we hear of ship-loads of eggs now being on their way to this country. The export of game is also to be developed, and by making use of cold storage, Chinese eggs and game are likely in the near future to be serious competitors to the home supply.

It is to be hoped that the efforts of the Game Preservation Society will be exerted at once to stop this renewed effort to milk China dry of her game. The reasons which rendered futile the attempt made in 1916 to stop the export of game have long ceased to exist, and there are so many Chinese in high places whose conscience has been awakened that it should not be impossible to draft and enforce effective regulations which the Customs could carry out. The export of eggs is a different matter. Poultry farming with a view to export is an ideal industry for China to foster. But the matter of game is entirely different—until China deliberately goes in for pheasant-farming, which day though desirable is likely to be remote.

Shades of Chaucer

One who signs himself "Ras," and who claims to have done various things in Shanghai from driving in a fire truck to "belting a couple over the tapes" at cricket, publishes in the "North China Star" (Tientsin) an "Open Letter to Shanghai." It seems to refer principally to the failure of Shanghai to send an Interport cricket XI to Tientsin subsequent to the match of 1920, and as an example of the style which the writer affects the

following paragraph taken from the effort is illuminating:—

Now, a lotta fellers up here think you (Shanghai) are pretty bum sports in connexion with promised, semi-promised and never promised interport matches. I've told them you're not, but it's pretty hard sleddin' to keep up the deception, unless you kick through (as G. M. B. would say) with a round of interport matches.

We can only remark that as a past master in the use of English "G. M. B." might have said so, but it may be suggested that others in Shanghai are so little enamoured of the writer's style of address that they incline to fight shy of visits to Tientsin.

Concrete Lawns

The same correspondent who sends us the clipping quoted above about Chinese eggs and game sends another one from the same paper, as follows:—

Most of us know the bother and expense attached to a grass lawn. It demands continual work, for it has to be watered regularly. It likewise needs frequent clipping and rolling, while there are always weeds to remove and bare patches to make good. All this trouble and expense can be avoided by a permanent labour-saving imitation of Nature—a lawn made of concrete painted green. Such lawns have been tried in America with more than ordinary success. The concrete has to be laid down smoothly, and then painted a natural looking shade of green. One coat every spring is sufficient, and if the work is well done the lawn appears from a distance like the genuine article.

We do not remember hearing of anything so horrible for a very long time. There was once, we believe, a Governor of Jibutil who surrounded his house with painted tin trees because nothing else will grow there. Much is to be forgiven in those who live in Jibutil. But that in England, the shrine and temple, so to speak, of perfect lawns, that anyone should so much as even mention painted concrete is an outrage. A Ruskin, with his hatred of shames in art (vide the imitation frescoes of Milan Cathedral) and his unsurpassed power of denunciation, is needed to deal with these.

A telegram to the Chinese press states that the personnel of the new Cabinet has been decided upon as follows:—Premier and Minister of War, Gen. Chang Shou-tseng; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. T. Wang; Minister of Justice, Mr. Chang Pah-lieh; Minister of Education, Mr. Wen Shih-lin; and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Wu Ching-lien. With the exception of the Ministries of Interior, Communications and Finance, which will go to members of the Paoting party, other portfolios have not yet been decided upon. Gen. Chang has intimated that the first things he will do after assuming the Premiership will be to call a national peace meeting and cancel the new postal and telegraph increases.

CHINESE POLITICS

DR. C. T. WANG AS PREMIER

Regrets for Mr. Coltman's Death

Peking, Dec. 15.

Dr. C. T. Wang received the representatives of the press at the usual reception at noon to-day. The Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs said that he had not yet picked up all the threads of the Foreign Office business, as his time had been occupied so fully in winding up Shantung affairs. He was happy to say that the handing over of Tsingtao had been accomplished in a very satisfactory way. There was bound to be some dislocation owing to the transfer of control but there was every prospect of getting things into smooth running order very soon. He was confident that order would be maintained in the future.

A statement to the following effect was issued by the Waichiaopu this morning. The Chinese Government learn with regret of the wounding and subsequent death of Mr. Coltman, an American citizen, and are taking immediate steps to investigate the cause with a view to its satisfactory settlement.

Peking, Dec. 15.

There were 468 members present at the meeting of the House of Representatives this afternoon. Mr. Wu Ching-lien presided. A member of the Opposition proposed that Gen. Chang Shou-tseng should be requested to attend and explain his policy and views before the vote be taken. The Speaker replied that the vote on Gen. Chang Shou-tseng's nomination was set down first on the business agenda, which must be followed.

A heated discussion culminated in one of Mr. Wu Ching-lien's followers throwing an ink-bottle at a member of the Opposition, who retaliated in the same manner. Thereupon many bottles were seen in the air. When the uproar permitted, Mr. Wu Ching-lien announced an adjournment.

According to an unconfirmed report from Mukden, Admiral Wang Chung-wen, the Commander-in-Chief of River Defence at Harbin, is being detained at Mukden on the ground of his having betrayed the Fengtien faction in favour of the Chihli forces.—Reuter.

GEN. CHANG NOW NOMINATED.

Dec. 18.

Following his explanation of his policy to the gathering of members of Parliament whom he entertained to tea this morning the House of Representatives this afternoon approved General Chang Shou-tseng's nomination to the Premiership by 392 votes to 60.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Jao Han-hsiang. Mr. Wu Ching-lien, Chairman of the House, presided.—Reuter.

The Administration of Kiaochao

Peking, Dec. 17.

In accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, President Li issued a Chihling Mandate stating that Mr. Shih Chih-chuan had carried out the duties of Acting Minister of Justice with conspicuous success during the transitional period and his resignation, therefore, must be rejected.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Premier, telegraphed on December 15 to Gen. Hsiung Ping-chi, Tupan of Kiaochow Port, pointing out that henceforth the administration of that port would be completely under the control of the Kiaochow Port Bureau, and that the Government had appointed Mr. Liu En-yuen as Associate Director.

Yesterday the Government received a telegram from Gen. Hsiung saying that, as Kiaochow has now been restored to China, it is necessary to establish Judicial Courts without delay, and urging the Government to instruct the Ministries of Finance and Justice to take measures accordingly as soon as possible.

Dec. 20.

It is semi-officially stated that the Cabinet will resign *en bloc* tomorrow.

Dr. C. T. Wang called on the President this morning, asking to be believed of the acting Premiership not later than December 24. The President asked Dr. Wang to remain longer if the Senate, meanwhile, did not vote on Gen. Chang Shou-tseng's nomination to the Premiership. Dr. Wang did not agree, but it is expected, however, that a new Cabinet will be completed by Sunday.—Reuter.

Peking, Dec. 21.

At yesterday's meeting of the Senate it was decided to postpone consideration of the nomination of General Chang Shou-tseng as Premier owing to the fact that the regulations governing the Senate are at present undergoing revision. As Monday is a national holiday it is improbable that the nomination will come before the Senate until Wednesday or later.—Reuter.

Reformers and New Cabinet

Peking, Dec. 18.

Mr. Kao En-hung left for Tientsin yesterday. It is not certain how long he intends remaining away but his departure is construed in some quarters as indicating that he does not desire to serve in the next Cabinet.—Reuter.

Fighting in Fukien

Peking, Dec. 15.

It is reported from Fukien that Gen. Chang Ching-lu's troops from Chuanchow and Gen. Tsang Ching's forces from Amoy clashed at Tunganhsien on December 11. Hostilities are expected north of Chuanchow between Gen. Chang Ching-lu's men and a force from Foochow.—Reuter.

OUTPORTS

DEPTHS WHICH NONE CAN PLUMB

The Incomprehensible Struggle
for the Reins of Government:

Tsao Kun's Chances

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Dec. 12.

The political situation is now such a tangle that no one understands it, not even those most active in creating it. For many days there has been virtually no government: just a Premier with nominal authority to sign the Shantung agreements. Yesterday Dr. C. T. Wang, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned from Tsingtao presumably to accept his recent appointment to the Premiership. At Paotingfu there has been a great convention of delegates from most of the factions which contributed to the overthrow of the Wang Chung-hui Government. Ostensibly they went to congratulate Tsao Kun on his birthday, which was celebrated on December 9. Actually great political developments were expected as a result of the convention. These have not yet materialized. For one thing, contrary to report, Wu Pei-fu did not go to Paoting as was popularly anticipated. For another Wu Ching-lien, speaker of the Lower House, and principal agent of the Tsao Jui clique in the conspiracy against the last Government, has broken away from the Tsao Jui element, has betrayed them according to their account. So too, it would seem, has the so-called Christian party. The gathering at Paotingfu was apparently much disconcerted by recent developments. They gathered at their chief's headquarters expecting to encounter Wu Pei-fu, have it out with him, tell him that if he did not support Tsao Kun for the Presidency, they in their strength—and Chang Tso-lin had a delegate there—would eliminate him altogether. But he did not appear.

PAOTINGFU DISCONCERTED.

And then too when they all got together they possibly discovered that they were not as strong as they thought. Wu Ching-lien had deserted them. When Chang Shao-tseng's appointment to the Premiership was sent to Parliament a few days ago Wu Ching-lien in his arbitrary way withheld it from the House and it was not even put to a vote. This was the first sign of his turning. Since then many signs have been detected and it is finally discovered that President Li Yuan-hung, in self-defence against the Tsao Jui conspiracy to railroad the big brother into the Presidency, had formed a party of his own and that Wu Ching-lien and other strong elements in the Tsao Jui coalition had joined it—notably the so-called Christian

party, of which C. T. Wang and W. W. Yen are the leaders and Feng Yu-hsiang, the military champion. It is also whispered about town that Pan Fu and Chin Yun-peng have also come into this group so that the interests of their Chiu Ta Company in Shantung may be adequately safeguarded at this critical juncture. These developments, combined with Wu Pei-fu's disturbing absence from Paoting and his still more disturbing, even ominous silence, gave the parties to the Paotingfu gathering something more to think about than Tsao Kun's Presidential candidacy.

PREDICTIONS OF AN OPEN BREACH.

Wu Pei-fu is still eager, according to his own published statements, to maintain friendly personal relations with Paotingfu. He gives Tsao Kun the benefit of the doubt and believes that he was not a party to Tsao Jui's machinations against the late lamented government. But at the same time his absence from Paoting is generally interpreted as a breach of political relations and a warning to Tsao Kun's following that he will not support his former patron for the Presidency. It is hopefully predicted here that a breach of all relations, both political and personal, must follow and it is generally felt that the sooner it comes the better, not only in the interest of national unity, the prospects of which become further removed as Tsao Kun emerges more and more into the political limelight, but also in Wu Pei-fu's own interests.

The longer Wu Pei-fu delays in openly challenging Tsao Kun and his following, the more time they have to consolidate a new league against him which will have both Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun as its champions and will be supported in the Yangtze by Chi Hsieh-yuan, if not by Sun Chuan-fang. Both Hsiao Yao-nan in Hupeh and Wang Cheng-pin in Chihli are leaders of mixed allegiances, like Sun Chuan-fang. If Wu Pei-fu were to have an open breach with Tsao Kun while his own power is still well established and the league against him is still amorphous, he would retain the fealty of these military leaders. If he were to wait until the organization against him were perfected, these commanders of dual allegiance and no more attachment to principle in the matter than the average military man, would be just as likely as not to attach themselves to what appeared the stronger side and Wu would be left alone in Honan with no one by him but Chang Fu-lai and with both his bandits and Chin Yun-ao, commander of the 14th Division and brother of Chin Yun-peng, to watch. It is towards the creation of such a situation that the whole Tsao Kun following is working, with or without the connivance of Tsao Kun, and it is against this conspiracy that Wu Pei-fu will have to guard with prompt and decisive action.

A POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

While this situation is being discussed in all its phases throughout the capital, the President with

his new political group about him, seems on the point of forming a Government. His position when he is finished will not be unlike that of Hsu Shih-ch'ang in the early spring of this year. He will have a Government unsupported by any military element outside the Peking garrisons, controlled by persons to whom every Chinese south of the Yangtze is bitterly antagonistic, and he will have the support of Feng Yu-hsiang, commander of the garrisons about Peking, much as Hsu Shih-ch'ang last year had the support of Wang Huai-ch'ing.

The actual prospects for peace, reunion and progress along administrative lines will not be much brighter under these conditions than they were under the conditions which existed in Peking in March of this year.

CHINA'S ANARCHY

Impressive Report to London

London, Dec. 16.

"After a year's absence I find the situation in China immensely worse" is the opening sentence of an article by the Peking correspondent of "The Times." He asserts that it is imperative for the foreign Powers to concert striking action in order to impress the troops and the bandits that foreigners are under powerful protection and that treaties cannot be lightly violated. He declares that the majority of the provinces are overrun by bandits who are totally paralysing the Administration. All money reaching the capital is swept up by the militarists. A state of financial collapse prevails, from which there is no visible means of recovery. The correspondent expresses the opinion that the Powers may be compelled to enter into direct relations with the Tuchuns which would involve the re-establishment of foreign spheres of influence.

For the purpose of reassuring exporters and bondholders, however, the correspondent of "The Times" calls attention to a paradox. In spite of civil war, famine, floods, typhoons, bankruptcy and political chaos, the Customs figures are 10 per cent. ahead of previous records. —Reuter.

News received by the "Eastern Times" is to the effect that the Paoting Military Conference has decided upon the following appointments:—President of the Republic, Marshal Tsao Kun; Vice-President, Marshal Chang Tso-lin; Premier, Dr. W. W. Yen; High Military Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, Marshal Wu Pei-fu; Assistant to Marshal Wu, Gen. Chang Fu-lai; High Military Inspecting Commissioner of Honan and Hupeh, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang; Chief of the Gendarmerie, Gen. Wang Cheng-ping; and Civil Governor of Chihli, Mr. Kao Ling-wei.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. COLTMAN

Iniquitous Financial Game of
Tutung Responsible for
the Outrage

By Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Dec. 14.

The shooting of Charles Coltman by Chinese soldiers at the Kalgan gate of the Great Wall has thrown light on the financial manipulations of the Tutung, Chang Hsi-yuan, which were in a sense directly responsible for the shooting. Chinese merchants in Kalgan have, since the Coltman incident, hastened to bring these conditions to the knowledge of the foreign authorities.

It would appear that the Tutung has been playing the old game of issuing an endless number of unsecured copper and dollar notes and relying upon his troops to keep them up to par. He pays the soldiers in paper and the soldiers force the merchants to accept them at their face value. At the same time the various Government offices collect silver so that the Tutung gets silver for paper, his profit on every dollar taken in being the difference between the cost of printing a paper dollar and the actual silver value of one dollar Mexican.

This is an old game and a very lucrative one while it lasts, but it cannot last long, because the inevitable result of these tactics is that all good metal in a community goes into hiding and the Tutung shortly finds himself in the painful position of having to accept his own paper. Chang Hsi-yuan began to be aware some little time ago that the rich harvest was petering out and in trying to devise some way of perpetuating the good thing, he came to the conclusion that the good money in Kalgan was being spent elsewhere and that his own paper was all that was being spent in the community. The logical thing for a greedy autocrat to do was to prohibit the export of good money. Orders were given accordingly but they were not announced to foreign merchants nor to foreign authorities. Mr. Coltman and Mr. Wooden were held up at the gate because they were taking silver dollars into Mongolia with which to buy Mongol products. This is about the only possible line left to those who wish to traffic with the Mongols, because the Reds object to the sale of anything to the Mongols which takes money out of Mongolia. If the Chinese persist in objecting to the purchase of anything from the Mongols which takes money out of Kalgan then trade is impossible. The American Consul, Mr. Sokobin, who had received no notice of this ruling and refused to recognize the right of the guards at the gate to bar the export of dollars, insisted that his nationals, if they had a right to

trade at all, had a right to carry the funds necessary to their business. Hence the shooting.

ARREST THE BIGGEST MAN.

After the Yochow affair in the spring of 1920, when a missionary was killed in cold blood by Chang Chin-yao's troops, the American consular and diplomatic authorities established the precedent of holding the biggest man in sight responsible and of demanding his punishment. In the present case there is even more reason for following such a precedent. Chang Hsi-yuan, the patron of the Hsing Yeh Bank in Kalgan which floats the paper money for him, created the situation which led up to the shooting and his insolent ruffians fatally wounded a man sitting beside the American consul in a motor car. That it was not the American consul who was hit was only a matter of chance. It is thought by the whole Peking community that before Chang Hsi-yuan has an opportunity to set himself technically right with his own superiors by executing three or four unfortunate coolies, the American Legation should make the strongest possible demand for the arrest of Chang Hsi-yuan, and discuss other questions of punishment and atonement afterwards.

Peking, Dec. 17.

Acting on the instructions of the President, General Chang Hsi-luan, Tutung of Chahar, returned to Kalgan yesterday to inquire into the circumstances attending the shooting of Mr. Coltman.—Reuter.

Death of Mr. Coltman

Peking, Dec. 15.

Mr. Charles Coltman, who was shot by a Chinese sentry while driving out in a motorcar from the gate of Kalgan, on December 11 died at seven this morning.—Reuter.

A Strong American Protest

Tientsin, Dec. 20.

The American Chamber of Commerce has already sent a very strong protest to the American Associated Chambers for transmission to the State Department and the American Legation in Peking with regard to the shooting of Mr. Coltman, terming it a most flagrant breach of the rights of American citizens.—Reuter

An interesting cricket match has just taken place at Hongkong, between sides representing the clergy and medical officers of the port. An easy win for the clergy was recorded, their score being 190 for six wickets against 105 for the medical officers. The highest score of the match was made by the Rev. H. S. Crole-Rees, R.N., with 43, while the Rev. W. Featherstone made 34 not out. On the side of the doctors the best performance was that of Major Tomlinson who made 26.

ANOTHER SHOOTING OUTRAGE

Italian Police Official of Tientsin
Shot at While Motoring
Down from Peking

Tientsin, Dec. 18.

The "Peking & Tientsin Times" reports another serious anti-foreign outrage. It appears that on Saturday night Signor Boveri, the Chief of the Italian Police in Tientsin, Signor Zotti and two Russian chauffeurs left Peking for Tientsin by road. At the south barrier of Tungchow a soldier demanded tax to the amount of \$1.90. Signor Boveri offered a \$10 note and asked for change, but the soldier insisted that the exact amount should be handed him. While a conversation was proceeding other soldiers began loading their rifles. Signor Boveri gave his card and suggested that the matter should be adjusted with their superiors in Tientsin. He assumed that the matter had been settled and re-entered the car but had only gone 10 yards when three or four shots were fired. The foreigners immediately stopped and left the car.

Signor Boveri went to the soldiers' but in order to investigate, when soldiers struck him with their rifles. While he was there hundreds of shots were fired, 52 of which struck the car, but the foreigners were all at a safe distance and were not hurt. All the foreigners then went into the hut. The soldiers re-entered the hut and cleaned their rifles but did not molest the foreigners further. After three hours an official arrived. He apparently reprimanded the soldiers and allowed the car to proceed. The damage is estimated at \$400 but the car was workable and reached Tientsin on Sunday morning.—Reuter.

LUNGHAI RLWY. ENGINEERS

Released at Last by the Bandits

The reports received several days ago that all the foreign captives held by the Honan bandits had been released were not long in being contradicted, for while most of the missionaries regained their liberty it was soon learned that not only certain of their number but also the two French engineers of the Lunghai Railway still remained in captivity. Subsequently the news of the release of all the missionaries was confirmed, but the fate of the engineers still remained in doubt.

A telegram received in Shanghai on Thursday contained the news that at length the last of the foreign captives had regained their freedom. The telegram, which was dated Chengchow (Honan) December 20, was as follows

"Lenoir, Michael, released. Arrived to-day Chengchow."

This news will be received with extreme gratification, for the fate of these gentlemen had caused their friends a great deal of anxiety.

THE TSINGTAO TROUBLE

Japanese Version of the Bandit Menace: Interview with General Yui: Inability to Act while Chinese Coquetted with the Bandits

(From a Special Correspondent).

Tsingtao, Dec. 8.

I secured a long interview this morning with General Yui, the Japanese Governor, and General Hikita, his Chief of Staff, who explained to me frankly and at considerable length their side of the present crisis. I have yet to meet a single foreigner in Tsingtao who believes that General Yui, who commands universal affection and respect, has been in any way implicated in the recent comic-opera events. It is generally believed that he has not been kept fully informed of developments by his subordinates, but no one supposes that he has been guilty of any intrigue or sharp practice in connexion with rendition. The following outline of the statements made by General Yui and his Chief of Staff will, I think, show, that he has not been ignorant of what has been occurring in the territory under his jurisdiction. I shall have something to say about his and General Hikita's statements later.

The Japanese do not deny that they were aware of the bandit menace. They say that throughout their occupation of the Leased Territory bandits have been active at Souchusan (Pearl Mountain) just across the bay from the Leased Territory. As the date for rendition approached, however, the bandits began to concentrate on the frontier of the Leased Territory. According to their information a band of about 600 bandits assembled in the region of Laoshan; a smaller band of about 50 made the village of Huaying their headquarters; and another band estimated at 300 strong was concentrated at Liuting, near the railway. This last-named band made frequent incursions into the Leased Territory. But until quite recently there had only been one serious outrage, when a party of bandits, disguised as police, seized a Chinese millionaire, the chairman of the Tsinan Electric Light Company, carried him off, and held him to ransom. His relatives appealed to the Japanese authorities for aid, and feeling that they were to some extent responsible the Japanese sent a party of gendarmes out to fight the bandits, and release their victim. This mission they successfully accomplished.

CONFERENCE WITH CHINESE.

The bandits on the Leased Territory frontier became bolder and bolder as days went by, but the Chinese authorities at no time applied to the Japanese for assistance in suppressing them. On the contrary, the Shantung Tsuchun sent special delegates to negotiate with them for embodiment in the Shantung Provincial Army. The Japanese, therefore, did not feel called upon to interfere. Negotiations appeared to have been

brought to a satisfactory conclusion, so far as the Chinese authorities were concerned, when the Tungwha Hotel incident occurred. It is emphasized that the bandits were formally invited to the banquet at this hotel by the Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and that among those present were nine or ten members of the Chamber, a representative of the Shantung Tsuchun, the new Chief of Police, and officers of the army, the water-police, and the detective force. When the kidnapping of the Chairman of the Chamber was reported Japanese police immediately went to the hotel to investigate, and found, not only a formal invitation from the Chamber of Commerce to the bandit chiefs, but also a letter, of which the following is a rough translation:

"We, the Chamber of Commerce, have been instructed by the Shantung Provincial Governor to make an agreement with you for the enrolment of your people in the Tsingtao Regular Corps. But official permission has not arrived yet, so we cannot for the time being enter into a formal agreement. But if the official letter comes from Tsinan you will be duly enlisted. Until that time the Tsingtao Chamber of Commerce will hold itself responsible for settling this affair."

It was reported the next day that the bandits had established themselves in the Chunggho Hotel, where crowds of sightseers had assembled to watch their antics.

JAPANESE HANDS TIED.

Inasmuch as it was plain that an agreement had been reached or was about to be reached between these men and the provincial authorities the Japanese were reluctant to adopt drastic measures. The bandits were reported from many sources to have threatened reprisals if they were interfered with, reprisals which were to include Europeans and Americans as well as Japanese. A brigade of Shantung troops which had been quartered along the frontier was occupying the same villages as, and fraternizing with, the bandits. What, ask the Japanese, would have been the fate of the Japanese and foreign population after their own garrison had been withdrawn, if they had rounded up the bandits who had entered the city at the invitation of the Chinese officials and marchants, and probably killed or wounded some of them in the process?

They sent down a Chinese employee of the police force to ask the bandits to leave the territory, but they took no notice of him. A Japanese gendarme was next sent, and his representations were also ignored. Finally a batch of about 20 Japanese gendarmes was sent to the hotel with instructions to notify the bandits that if they did

not leave they would be forcibly ejected. This had the effect of inducing them at least to leave the hotel. Whether they left the Territory is another question.

At no time have the Japanese authorities received any request for assistance or co-operation from the Chinese authorities or the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The latter did not even report the kidnapping of Mr. Shu, and it was only on the urgent representation of some of his foreign friends that he reported his subsequent release. The Chamber had invited General Yui to a farewell banquet, but its members were apparently so ashamed of the Tungwha hotel incident that they fled from the port, and cancelled the invitation.

General Yui stated that the report regarding threatened reprisals had been confirmed by the fact that the British and American Consuls here had notified him the previous day that it was reported from many sources that they were to be kidnapped, and that they had applied for his protection. He immediately ordered Japanese military sentries to guard both Consulates.

He believed that the bandits were quite ready to do something likely to provoke an international incident, in order to compel the Shantung authorities to embody them in the army.

THE DELAYED WEAPONS.

General Yui denied that the Japanese Police had been withdrawn from duty on December 2. That, he said, was the date originally fixed for the transfer, and it was quite possible that some of them had announced that they would go off duty after December 1. But when the transfer was postponed the Japanese police were kept at their posts.

With regard to the allegation that the arms to be furnished by the Japanese for the Chinese police are intentionally being delivered late, I was given the following explanation. The Chinese at first stated that they would bring their own arms from Tsinan. Then they stated that that proved impossible, and asked the Japanese to hand over the arms of the retiring garrison. It is contrary to Japanese military law for a soldier to hand over his arms, and the matter was therefore referred to Tokio. The Japanese Government then offered to supply the arms required, from Japan, if arrangements for their importation and payment could be effected. Owing to the Arms Embargo the question had to be referred to the Diplomatic Body and delay was caused by Italian objections. Further complications arose in connexion with the question of payment.

As regards the importation of arms and munitions from Tsinan, General Yui stated that Dr. C. T. Wang had repeatedly stated that he did not wish Chinese troops brought into the territory, but if he had now changed his mind, and had the necessary authority from Peking, no obstacles would be placed in the way of the transporta-

tion of whatever arms and munitions might be required.

The above is, I think, a full and fair presentation of the Japanese case. I shall have something more to say about it in a future letter.

DR. WANG'S ARRIVAL.

Dr. Chengting Wang, the Chief Chinese Commissioner, arrived here from Tsinan this morning. There was a large gathering of Chinese and Japanese officials, with guards of honour from the land and water police, on the platform to receive him. The approaches to the station were crowded with spectators, but it was noticeable that there was no display of enthusiasm over his arrival. I gather that the local Chinese are thoroughly fed-up with the whole business of rendition.

Dr. Wang called upon the Japanese Governor during the morning and had further conferences with the Japanese authorities in the afternoon. The fact that he arrived without being kidnapped seems to have restored confidence in some Chinese circles, for although most shops and stores remain closed there was quite a lavish display of Chinese flags as the day wore on. General Hsiung, the Shantung Civil Governor, with 1,000 regular troops, is expected here this evening.

An Official Explanation of Suppressive Measures: False Rumours of Complicity

Following are some extracts from a lengthy *communiqué* with regard to the bandits at Tsingtao, sent out by the Japanese Consulate-General there and received through the Eastern News Agency:—

It is a fact well-known to the public that bandits have over-run the province of Shantung. It is also a matter of common knowledge that the Chinese authorities have failed thoroughly to subjugate these freebooters, who are in possession of arms most of which have been directly or indirectly furnished by Chinese Government soldiers. Having been assured that the Chinese military guards in Shantung were not to be relied upon, the populace in the province were compelled to devise some self-protection measures against the bandits. The step taken by the populace was that every village, or the wealthy classes of the province, made their representatives join the bandits, thereby expecting to secure the safety of the villages or individuals. This has caused the influence of the bandits in Shantung to expand more than ever.

With regard to the bandits in the neighbourhood of Tsingtao, there are those who are maliciously circulating rumours that the Japanese military authorities have been either protecting these outlaws or endeavouring to further their influence, but these rumours are absolutely without foundation. The Japanese military authorities at Tsingtao devised measures for the control of these bandits. It is true that some leading Chinese mer-

chants in Tsingtao were snatched away by the bandits, but it is also true that Japanese gendarmes, at the risk of their lives, immediately rescued the captives, and have since been endeavouring, day and night, to maintain the public peace in Tsingtao. The Japanese military authorities once made an application to Gen. Tien Chung-yu, Tsuchun of Shantung, to co-operate in subjugating the bandits, but for unknown reasons the Tsuchun did not comply with the proposal.

On the other hand, the Chinese General Chamber at Tsingtao, without the knowledge of the Japanese authorities at Tsingtao, communicated with the Chinese local authorities and appear to have devised measures to console some leaders of the bandits, judging from the fact that on November 30 they actually entertained at a dinner some of these leaders, with whom they held a conference in the presence of Ti Shao-shan, Chief of the Military Administration of Shantung, and some detectives, as to relief measures concerning the bandit outrage. The conference, however, ended without any agreement being reached. It then happened that the President of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Tsingtao was kidnapped by bandits.

The Japanese military authorities, considering that time should

no longer be lost, as bandits actually began to create disquieting conditions in Tsingtao, on December 1 gave orders expelling them from the port. The reason the Japanese gendarmes did not take any drastic measures in driving them out at that time was entirely due to their desire to avoid bloodshed and that no harm should be done to the citizens at large. Prior to the transfer of the administration of Tsingtao, the Japanese authorities rendered special facilities as to the entry of Chinese guards into the leased territory as well as to their disposition. From December 9 to 10, the Japanese authorities stationed gendarmes on the border of the leased territory with the object of preventing the invasion of bandits and taking precautions against an unexpected attack before the Chinese guards could complete their defensive preparations. It is very strange, indeed, that the rumour that the Japanese troops, at the eleventh hour of their withdrawal from Tsingtao, are in conspiracy with bandits, causing China to fall in a difficult position, should be rife in certain circles, when the Japanese troops have been and are making every effort to render friendly assistance to China, notwithstanding the failure, as has been stated, of the Chinese authorities concerned to take effective measures against the bandits.

THE TRANSFER OF TSINGTAO

A Much Postponed Ceremony Performed at Last: Chinese Police in Want of Arms: Japanese Military Authorities' Ill-Manners

By H. G. W. Woodhead.

On the train, Dec. 11.

The transfer of the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow from Japan to China has taken place in an atmosphere which reflects no credit upon either Government. Under the Washington Agreement the transfer should have taken place on December 2. But conditions arose which led the Chinese to ask for a postponement.

It appears that in the first half of November the question of the policing of the Territory began to exercise the minds of the Chinese authorities. Although China has about a million and a half coolies under arms, the Chief Chinese Delegate had learnt from bitter experience the extreme difficulty of inducing any of the Chinese militarists to part with serviceable rifles. The Chinese have been agitating for years for the return to Chinese sovereignty of the Leased Territory, but it was difficult when the time arrived for the fulfilment of the first portion of the Washington Agreement, namely, the withdrawal of the Japanese Railway Guards, to secure 500 serviceable rifles for the Chinese gendarmerie who were to replace them. One or two thousand gendarmerie would be required to take over the policing of the Leased Territory, and to avoid further

complications Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Chief Delegate, requested the Japanese Minister to arrange that arms for a portion of this force should be left at Tsingtao by the Japanese troops who were to be withdrawn from the port. Mr. Obata was willing, but when the matter was referred to the Japanese military authorities they objected to the Japanese regulars being deprived of their rifles, and offered, instead, to provide whatever arms might be required from Japan, subject to the approval of the Diplomatic Body. Owing to the Arms Embargo it was necessary to secure the assent of the Foreign Legations before further arms were sold to China. Dr. Wang personally called upon most of the Foreign Ministers, and secured their consent. The Italian Minister, alone, declined to agree, before referring the question to his Government.

JAPANESE POSTPONEMENTS.

The latter gave its consent on November 25, and the Japanese were then formally requested to supply 1,500 rifles, 300 pistols, 100 carbines, and eight machine-guns, with adequate supplies of ammunition. They stated that these arms could not be supplied until December 3, and accordingly Dr. Wang propos-

ed that the date of transfer should be postponed until December 5. The Japanese then announced that the arms could not be delivered until the 8th, and the transfer was once more postponed until the 10th. As soon as this date had been definitely agreed upon the Japanese announced that the arms could not possibly arrive until the 13th. As it appeared that delivery would be postponed to two or three days after whatever date was fixed for the transfer the Chinese did not apply for another postponement, but Dr. C. T. Wang, whom I saw at Tsingtao on the 9th instant, frankly expressed his inability to understand why the date of the delivery of these arms was invariably postponed until 48 to 72 hours after the time fixed for the formal transfer of the Territory, thus leaving a large portion of the Chinese police unarmed at a critical period.

The transfer actually took place at noon on the 12th. But it was a sorry performance. Hardly one prominent Chinese other than the members of the Rendition Commission, was present to witness the consummation of what had been represented at Versailles and at Washington as the passionate desire of the whole Chinese nation. Owing to the events of the past week practically every Chinese of any standing, except one or two compradores in the service of European or American firms, had fled to Shanghai or to Tsinanfu. Most of the Chinese shops and firms in the city had closed their doors and barred and shuttered their windows. The wildest rumours were afloat as to what would happen after the Japanese police had been withdrawn from duty.

THE CEREMONY.

Owing to the state of panic which prevailed in Tsingtao the actual ceremonies connected with the transfer were reduced to a minimum. At 11 a.m. Dr. Wang Cheng-ting, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and China's Chief Delegate in the Shantung negotiations, accompanied by Mr. Hsiung, the Shantung Civil Governor, who has been appointed Director General of the port, General Liang, the chief military authority, and other Chinese officials, drove up to the Government offices, where they were received by General Yui, the Japanese Military Governor, Dr. Akiyama, the Civil Governor, and other members of the Japanese administration. Speeches were made, toasts exchanged, and the documents connected with the transfer were handed over. Between 11 and noon a crowd of several hundreds of Chinese coolies assembled in front of the building. It had originally been intended that the Japanese flag should be hoisted over the central tower, lowered precisely at noon, and replaced by the Chinese flag. The Japanese flag, however, was never hoisted, probably because the Japanese considered that it would involve loss of face to lower their national emblem to make way for the Chinese flag.

At noon the Chinese flag was run up the flag-staff, the solitary Japanese sentry in the porch was joined by six more soldiers who were drawn up in line, and a detachment of Chinese police marched up the steps and stood facing the Japanese. As the Chinese flag was raised there was some hand-clapping, and a group of police buglers came into action, while all Chinese constabulary in the neighbourhood presented arms. Away across the harbour a small Chinese cruiser began to fire a salute of 21 guns the report of which could only faintly be heard in the vicinity of Government House.

JAPANESE RUDENESS.

Then followed a series of incidents which are inexplicable on any other hypothesis than that the Japanese intended deliberately to slight the Chinese. Thrice the Chinese police in the porch presented arms to the Japanese guards, who took not the slightest notice. Then the Chinese delegates, including Mr. Hsiung and General Liang in full uniform, emerged from the main door, being saluted by the Chinese guard and completely ignored by the Japanese. They, and Dr. C. T. Wang came down the steps to find the way blocked by a large motor limousine facing eastward. After some little confusion they located their own cars among a batch of motors facing westward. As the limousine remained stationary their cars had to be backed singly down the incline before they could move away. A few minutes later General Yui, the Japanese Governor, followed by an A.D.C., appeared, being saluted by both Chinese and Japanese guards, the latter blowing a fanfare on their bugles. He walked down the steps to the waiting limousine, jumped in, and drove off to his official residence. One of the Japanese N. C. O's then stepped forward, gave a slight bow to the Chinese, shouted an order, and the Japanese guard turned to the left and disappeared within the building. Immediately they had gone the Chinese spectators swarmed up the steps, two large Chinese flags on long bamboo poles were produced, and placed cross-wise over the entrance, and the police again saluted. A few minutes later I watched from a short distance the transfer of one of the police stations. Chinese and Japanese gendarmerie were drawn up facing each other. They gravely presented arms alternately. Then a Chinese in civilian clothes removed the Japanese signboard, the Japanese marched away, and a Chinese flag was placed over the entrance.

THE BANDITS.

During the afternoon the town was alive with rumours, and swarming with armed police. Small groups of Chinese collected round the banks, police-stations and other buildings where detachments of the new police force were in evidence. Though I did not actually witness, or hear, any firing myself, I heard from several Chinese and foreign sources that there had

been incidents within and outside the city. The police were stated to have had a brisk encounter with bandits when endeavouring to clear them out of a Chinese hotel in Chefoo Street. Police were also said to have been fired upon near the Head Post Office, and to have returned the fire, wounding and capturing one bandit. Similar reports came from various parts of the city, and it was stated that a more serious clash had occurred between police and bandits at Litsun, about ten miles from the city, in the course of which one bandit was killed, and three or four were wounded and captured. A state of great tension prevailed during the afternoon and evening.

It may be mentioned that it was on Sunday afternoon that I first cast eyes on a bandit myself. I was visiting a Chinese friend—I cannot specify where, for obvious reasons—and found his premises swarming with men. When I asked him whether he had seen any bandits that day he asked me in a low voice not to appear surprised or to look round. He then told me that his visitors were bandits, and when they cleared out a few minutes later I noticed that one of them brazenly carried a large automatic pistol in his belt—unconcealed. He and his men swaggered out and then I heard their story.

AN UNWILLING HOST.

They had descended on my informant stating that they had just returned from Litsun, where a portion of their gang was fighting the police. They were in a terrible rage with the latter, and openly boasted their intention of taking reprisals by burning and looting certain of the banks in the city during the night. He begged me not to reveal his identity as he would probably have to pay with his life for giving me this information, but he was obviously in a state of panic, and begged me to find safe quarters for himself, his wife and children after dark. I heard subsequently that he had secured a temporary asylum from another friend. But what I saw on his premises convinced me that the report that all the bandits had left the city was premature.

When I left Tsingtao about 10 p.m. on Sunday, the streets were entirely deserted save for detachments of armed police assembled at the corners, and single armed patrols moving to and fro. I do not think that the banks which my Chinese friend told me were to be attacked on Sunday night are in any danger as they are all strongly guarded. But if the bandits are bent on mischief there are other more vulnerable buildings which would yield considerable loot, and I fancy that the new administration and the police are in for a hectic time during the coming week.

Paris, Dec. 14.—The Queen of the Belgians was the guest of the President at luncheon to-day.—French Wireless through Reuter.

AFTER THE BANDITS FAMINE IN HONAN

Poor Crops and Depreciated Cor-
age: Appeal for a Foreign
Relief Committee

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kaifeng, Ho., Dec. 18.

The two Governors of the Province have been out together, paying calls. The immediate occasion for these marks of civility on the part of their Excellencies is the hope of enlisting the foreign community in the formation of another Famine Committee. There seems every prospect of this dire calamity eventualizing, for there has been no rain worth mentioning since the autumn crop was harvested. In some districts the wheat was sown and in others there was not moisture enough in the soil to permit this. Perhaps from the present menace the latter class will be the better off in the long run, as there seems but the faintest hope that the wheat sown will come to anything.

Already the prices obtaining for all commodities are away above what they have been even in famine years before this. This is not all due, however, to the profiteering spirit of the merchants and farmers with stocks on which to realize. In conversation with one of the highest officials in the province a few days ago he expressed the opinion that we can find the solution for the extremely high prices in the amount of copper coins in circulation. Ten years ago, a silver dollar, generally speaking, brought 1,000 cash, and they were the strung cash in those days. Then the small copper coin, worth 10-cash each, appeared. As this coin was actually worth the value of the bronze represented, exchange values did not change very much for several years. Then the 20-cash coin began to appear, and your correspondent remembers well the difficulty of getting these coins in circulation. By pressure of the powers above, they were finally accepted, but at a great discount with respect to the silver dollar. Then the 50-cash coin was minted by Governor Chao, and the dollar began to soar in terms of copper and has kept on soaring ever since. At present in this province one dollar exchanges for 1,920 cash, almost twice what the same coin brought 10 years ago.

It is at this point that the poor, whose wages are reckoned in cash, are called upon to suffer. Their wages have not risen 100 per cent., though this ratio would be necessary to level things up, even if the prices of necessities had remained stationary. Apart, however, from the rise to meet the depreciated coinage, there has been a constant appreciation in the cost of living. In ordinary times, the problem of living for the very poor is not easy of solution. In abnormal times, such as the present, the marvel to

most of us is that they maintain life at all. It would seem that there will be great necessity for some body to function in the way of meeting these famine conditions. In conversation with the Governors, I raised the point that it would be very difficult for the nationals of outside countries, however friendly disposed they might be, to propose assistance for a province presenting the conditions that Honan at present suffers from. Their Excellencies came back with the assertion that the bandit pest is being couped with even now, and adequately too.

In this connexion the Tuli, Chang Fu-lai, with great glee informed me how the foreigners were liberated from their captivity in the hands of the brigands. First of all, an aeroplane was sent over the districts where the brigands were known to be in force, from which bulletins were dropped. These pamphlets instructed the public generally how much the foreigners had done and were doing for the province, and how solicitous he, Chang Fu-lai, was for their welfare. He ended up by offering a reward for each captive liberated. I have heard from others that this reward was placed at \$5,000.

Then his Excellency sent agents that he could trust among the brigands, that they might fraternize with them and find out where the foreigners were held. It was then but a short step to get in touch with the immediate guards of these captives and suborn them by offering not only the reward, but official appointment, if they could manage the safe escape of their charges. These tactics proved effective in every case, the Tuli informed me, though there still seems some doubt as to the authenticity of the reports that the railway men are at liberty. It seems that the men thus bought over by such rewards are to be utilized by the present authorities to assist in rounding up their former associates, and so the Military Governor is very optimistic with respect to the very immediate ending of the troubles arising from these bandit scourges.

A report has just come that they are still active, however. The China Inland Mission have had word that Piyang, not very far from Shekichen, where there are a number of their workers, has been ravaged. The missionaries in the larger centre, Shekichen, have been ordered by the authorities to move into the city of Nanyangfu, as there are not soldiers to send to them for a guard. The good faith of the Governors in their efforts are not doubted, but that their efforts will prove as effective as they think is almost too much to hope for. However things may eventuate in this direction, it is very certain that they are wholly alive to the disgrace that has come to the province as a result of the last few months of apparent inactivity. They know, too, that unless things are cleaned up, any appeal for help, even for the deserving sufferers, will fall on unres-

A HEILUNGKIANG OUTRAGE

Foreigners Robbed and Murdered
by Chinese Soldiers

Peking, Dec. 15.

The following report from Manchuria comes from a thoroughly reliable source: On August 14 last Chinese soldiers at Buchato station on the Chinese Eastern Railway in Heilungkiang entered the houses of two Austrians and a Hungarian. One of the Austrians, Gustav Weber, opened his door when the soldiers knocked and informed them that he was a tailor and possessed nothing. He was shot through the heart. He left a widow and two children. The second Austrian, Rudlof Fitzmaier, was a barber. All the money he had (65 roubles) and all his implements and clothing were taken away, and his furniture destroyed. His eye and ear were badly hurt, and he was deprived of the means of livelihood and had no money to pay for medical attention. The shop of the Hungarian, Hlik Szeje, was emptied of everything. Even his tools and the leather for which he had not paid were taken. In despair he committed suicide on November 24. The local Chinese authorities sealed up the room in which the body lay and on December 5 it was still closed and the body unburied.

All that the Chinese military authorities have done has been to pay the funeral expenses of Gustav Weber and \$350 for damage done to the three houses.—Reuter

DISBANDMENT OF TROOPS IN ANHUI

Peking, Dec. 18.

Gen. Li Yu-lin, Superintendent of Troop Disbandment for Anhui, has reported to the High Military Council that he has succeeded in disbanding 27 yings of troops the "new anwuchun," consisting of Gen. Chang Hsun's former men. He points out that in order to proceed with further disbandment operations he must have funds. Gen. Li's report commends the work of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Civil Governor of Anhui, in connexion with disbandment.—Reuter.

The Hukuang Loan Coupons

Peking, Dec. 14.

Arrangements were completed this afternoon for telegraphic transmission from Shanghai by the banks concerned of Salt funds to meet payment of the Hukuang Loan coupons, due to-morrow.—Reuter.

ponsive ears. They know, too, that there is a great body of indignation to modify. This they are anxious to effect as early as possible, for before many months go by distress is going to be widespread and very keen, we fear.

JAPAN'S TRIUMPH IN SHANTUNG

"Spiritual" Satisfaction for China
but Material Gains Lacking

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Dec. 12.

Now that the various agreements with Japan relative to the return of ex-German Concessions and other properties in the Kiaochow area are completed, foreigners in Peking, together with many astute Chinese, including a fair proportion of the more intelligent members of Parliament, have commenced to dissect the actual documents and have come to the general conclusion that China has not altogether got the best of the bargain. She has of course regained nominal sovereignty over her alienated territories and such national properties as the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway and the Kiaochow salt fields, but to acquire these properties she has had to pawn them to Japan on terms which make redemption look very remote when we take into consideration the present state of national finances.

Without great extensions and considerable increase in the trade of Tsingtao the railway revenues will not meet both interest and amortization payments on the Y. 40,000,000 in treasury notes. The scheme proposed immediately after the Washington Conference of redeeming the line at once by popular subscription or by the sale of internal railway bonds, is now subject to Japan's approval. According to a clause in the newly written agreements, China cannot redeem the line out of her own resources without Japan's consent. This clause is an obvious joker and proves that Japan has not relinquished her interest in the railway and does not anticipate having to relinquish it.

SIGNATORIES UNDER SUSPICION.

The clause in the Salt agreement which provides for the immediate payment of \$2,000,000 which the Government obviously does not have, and the clause in the mines agreement providing for the payment of \$5,000,000 by a company licensed by the Chinese Government, are also subject here to very general suspicion. The presence of Pan Fu and Chin Yun-peng on the sidelines, with their Chin Ta Company formed for just such participation in the "restoration" of Shantung, focuses suspicion upon them and upon the signatory Chinese parties to the agreement. The same applies to the clauses providing for the repurchase of lands now being developed by Japanese in the Kiaochow territory.

On the whole the local assumption is that China really got very little but spiritual satisfaction out of this "restitution" and that Parliament will also make this discovery before the existing documents come to be ratified, so that there will be some interesting

scenes in the legislative chamber before long. A detailed analysis of the new agreements is impossible now but the writer hopes to have the required materials for such an analysis within a few days.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM FUKIEN

From Our Own Correspondent.

Changechow, Dec. 7.

After passing through a period of great unrest, when it was feared that the city might be attacked either by the Independent troops or Chen Chiung-ming's forces, Changechow is now fairly quiescent. We have our own Civil Government, the Taoyin and district magistrate are both local men, whose main concern seems to be to keep the military supplied with funds, and the people are well content so long as actual fighting or looting is averted.

News has come down from Lungwen, which is the key to the Changechow district, that Chen Chiung-ming had over 20,000 troops there which were very shortly to be joined by another 20,000 from Shong-hong. The advance upon Changechow was then to take place, but no fighting was expected here, as the small garrison would retire before the forces which would occupy the city. This was to be an incident in the march *via* Tongshan and Chuangchow to Foochow. Two other bodies of troops were to operate from other directions with a view to dispossessing Hsu Chung-chih and bringing this province back to its allegiance to the Peking Government, after which Chen Chiung-ming's troops would all return to Canton. It appears, however, that Chen Chiung-ming is finding his hands too full in maintaining his own position for this plain of campaign to develop to his satisfaction.

The prospect of the Independence Army coming into Changechow is not regarded with favour. Chang Chih-ping is said to have an understanding with them, and while they have taken over several district cities they are showing no signs of desiring to interfere with the small garrison he has left here. In some parts the assumption of a definite status by the Independence Army has had a restraining effect upon them, yet in others they are arousing resentment by their levies and holding persons to ransom.

All improvements in this district have come to an end for lack of funds with which to carry them out. I am sorry to hear that a great deal of opium is again being cultivated. Reports are constantly coming in of orders being given for people to plant, but no documentary evidence enjoining planting is forthcoming. The people generally are eager to grow opium when official repression cannot be enforced, and among the gentry of the various towns and villages some are keen to come forward

CHINA'S FINANCES

A Plea for Free Borrowing and
No Consortium Restrictions

London, Dec. 18.

An article, published in the "Financial Times" to-day, on the financial needs of China dwells on the unpopularity of the New Consortium in China and complains that the British attitude seems to insist that China shall do business with the Consortium or with nobody. The writer asks whether, if the Chinese Government is unable to do business with the Consortium, other avenues are to be closed and whether British and American investors are to suffer indefinitely. He expresses the opinion that Chinese credit has depreciated 20 to 30 per cent. on account of her default on the Vickers, Marconi, Pacific Development and Chicago Continental bills.

The writer declares that the many reproaches levelled against Peking are undeserved because no Government, deprived of the power to utilize its revenues for national purposes, can function. He declares that Peking should be given freedom to deal with bankers in London, Washington, Paris and Tokio in open competition. The writer considers that the Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle should enable China to raise the capital needed to put her house in order and asserts that with open competition the prices of Chinese bonds would improve, funds could be raised on very advantageous terms, and the lenders would exert themselves to obtain guarantees for the proper administration of the funds and for their own protection. —Reuter.

News has now come to hand regarding the str. Lieutenant Didimoff, one of the 15 ships which left Fusan with Russian refugees aboard with the intention of proceeding to Shanghai. Originally it was believed that she had been lost in the storm which drove the vessels to take refuge in the Yangtze. It now transpires that she was driven before the wind as far south as Formosa, but escaped mishap. She will rejoin the rest of Admiral Stark's flotilla at Woosung.

and offer money to the officials to secure the monopoly. This being granted them, their endeavour naturally is to collect in taxes several times the amount they have paid for the monopoly, and word is passed round that everybody must plant, and that it will be bad for those who do not do so, as they will have to pay the tax all the same.

Last week we had an unusually cold spell of weather, with bitterly keen winds and frost for several days in succession. The frost has done serious damage to the sugar cane, bananas, and freshly planted potatoes. The rice harvest in this district has been very good.

UNWANTED SAVIOURS OF FUKIEN

An Army of Petty Thieves: Blame Put to Account of Sun Yat-sen

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kienning, Fu., Dec. 4.

We are not taken by northern troops yet, as the edition of your paper which has reached us to-day seems to imply. The northern army under Gen. Shang Teh-shing took Shaowu (in the northwest corner of the province) on November 4—or, rather, the troops under his brother, the general of the left wing. The general commanding has only reached Kuangtsehsien, 80 li to the north. While the army has been in Shaowu, although there has been little looting, the soldiers have established for themselves an exceedingly bad reputation for petty thieving. The principal officers in Shaowu are opium-eaters, and seem of a very poor type. The conduct of the troops compares badly with Hsu Chung-chih's men, who, although they made tremendous demands for provisions and upkeep, did not to any extent indulge in petty thieving. At present the northern army in Shaowu itself numbers less than 1,500, with their boundary line only 20 li outside the city. Southern troops are at Kaishin, on this side, leaving a "no man's land" of 30 li from which most of the inhabitants have fled. Hsu Chung-chih's brother is said to have an army at a place 50 li south of Shaowu.

The sharpest frost we have known for years visited us lately, and this has added to the soldiers' discomfort. We feel in this province that we owe most of the mischief to Sun Yat-sen, who gratuitously sent his armed hordes into a peaceful province, apparently to get a jumping-off place for Kuangtung. The troops at Shaowu claim to be under Wu Pei-fu, and to have been sent at the instance of the Central Government. Both they and Hsu Chung-chih issue proclamations saying they have come to save the province.

KASHING NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kashing, Dec. 15.

About 25 years ago, Mr. T. Macphail conducted the Customs business on a large houseboat anchored outside the North Gate. Eventually, commodious quarters were erected in a large compound and Deputy Commissioners succeeded each other from time to time. Mr. T. Y. Hsia, assistant-in-charge, is now here from Hangchow and Mr. G. Gilbert, senior tidewater, came to us from Chinkiang. In season, quantities of Dongshang tobacco leaf, Bingwu rapeseed and local beancake are exported. In good crop years, silk and rice move extensively. Kashing is a distributing centre for oil, salt fish

and meat. Brass and leather work command good prices. Oregon pine grows in favour. Silk factories flourished until the market was glutted.

Occasional rumours about bank notes make silver dollars the favourite medium of exchange. Twenty-cent pieces are abundant and ten-cent coins few. Copper cents of all sorts abound. Large copper cash have almost entirely disappeared. Land values have doubled in recent years and house rents are curving upwards. Wages everywhere have increased and native fuel is almost exorbitant. Beggars crowd each other. Only the dead escape taxes. There are enough *likin* stations to tax everything that moves except the north wind.

PROGRESSIVE YANGCHOW'S NEW ROAD

The Thirteenth Gate the First Alteration to the Wall for Many Centuries

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yangchow, Dec. 14.

Yesterday marked an important event in the history of this city, in the formal opening of the 30 li road to Kwachoo, on the Yangtze, opposite Chinkiang, and the dedication of a new gate in the city wall. Heretofore, the answer to the question as to the number of gates in the Yangchow city wall has been: "Twelve gates, six moat bridges and four canal locks." The question as to how long the city has had 12 gates is not easily answered, but it is quite likely that there were this many portals of entry to Yangchow at the time Columbus discovered America. Recently, for the first time in centuries, a breach was made in the east wall, near the canal and a gate constructed, which, as its name implies, is to bring blessing to the Grand Canal, and now the city has 13 gates.

Thousands of people moved through the narrow busy streets during the hours before 11 a.m., passed through the new gate and crossed the canal on a chain of four crowded barges, the chain being broken at intervals to allow sail boats and small craft to pass up and down. The multitude gathered around the newly-built station at the entrance of the road, and listened to enthusiastic addresses by prominent citizens. It was a red letter day for Mr. Loo Tien-hwu, the chief promoter of the road. He had faced much opposition on the part of the country people, who a few months before had beaten him and a colleague with clubs, causing injuries which required several weeks of treatment in the hospital, but these bitter experiences were now but memories and the road project, a dream of many years, was an accomplished fact.

Speeches and ceremonies completed, the crowd assembled along

S. MANCHURIAN RLWY.

Important Point Left Undecided in Withdrawing Japanese Post Offices in China

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Dec. 14.

Although the Chinese and the Japanese authorities have, with mutual felicitations, settled the matter of the withdrawal of Japanese post offices in China, it is rather remarkable that the agreement makes no reference to the two points upon which the Japanese were most insistent and the Chinese most obstinate.

The agreement has to do with purely technical matters which required no great amount of negotiation. But in the course of the conferences the Japanese insisted that the South Manchurian Railway zone was to be regarded as leased territory like the Kuangtung peninsula, and that a definite and large proportion of the foreign employees in the Chinese postal service should be Japanese.

The Chinese objected. They granted that the Washington Conference had provided for the retention of foreign post offices in leased territories, but insisted that the South Manchurian Railway zone was an integral part of China and that the Japanese post offices there must be closed. At this juncture the Japanese representatives, of whom Mr. Obata was chief, gave the Chinese very clearly to understand that if they insisted upon this point all discussion would cease and all Japanese post offices would be retained in China. At every subsequent mention of the subject the same threat was made, but the Chinese never granted the point, so while the agreement is signed this important issue is unsettled. The same applies to the question of the employment of Japanese experts in the Chinese postal service.

THE Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has issued circular telegrams to the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the country and to Parliament urging concerted action on the latter's part in demanding a general reduction of troops. Action is precisely what is wanted by such bodies.

both sides of the road, the police maintaining a space wide enough for the passage of a gaily decked truck and two Ford cars. Behind these was a high wreathed arch, beyond the canal with its many boats, and opposite, the new white gate with its Chinese flag waving briskly in the sunlight. At a signal, firecrackers blazed away, a small bell was rung and the three motor cars, with a brass band occupying the truck, started off at good speed and in a moment disappeared in the distance, leaving the scattering crowd and the purple, gay sedan-chairs to move slowly back into the city.

ROBBER-BOUND IN YUNNANFU

Employment for the Workless a Better Remedy than Executing Bandits

From a Correspondent.

Yunnanfu, Dec. 2.

Yunnanfu is a city that is easy to get into, but hard to get out of. We have been here three weeks, now, waiting for an opportunity to go on to Szechuan. The City Fathers are very hospitable and urge us to stay. They keep assuring us that in just a few days the roads will be cleared of robbers, and they will give us *fu-songs* and send us forward with their blessing. But last night a band of two or three hundred robbers attacked a village only a quarter of a mile from the gate we wish to go out of, and the prospects of a safe conduct seem dubious.

The authorities are constantly killing robbers in the outlying district and bringing robber chiefs to the capital to be executed. But it would take a great deal of killing to kill off all the nobbers, for it is estimated that in the country districts half the people are robbers. Yunnan is like a ship that has sprung a leak. All hands are busy bailing out the water, but one wonders why more attention is not paid to stopping up the leak. It would be cheaper to pay the soldiers than to let them get into such a desperate mood that they turn brigands. The natural resources of the province are abundant, and with proper development multitudes who are now unwillingly idle and vicious could be given useful employment.

Yesterday a great Exposition was opened in the park outside the South Gate. Governor Tang presided and there was much speech-making and eating and drinking. There is quite a creditable display of the products of the province, and the Fair is to continue for a month. Merchants are hoping to make much of this opportunity to sell their wares.

It is difficult here, as in Tongking, for American and British firms to do business, because of the high tariff on all but French goods, and the predominance of French interests. There are practically no silver dollars in circulation in Yunnan. Silver half dollars and dimes are seen; but most business in the capital is carried on with bank notes which are issued in various denominations down to 20 cents. One hundred Hongkong dollars will purchase about 127 Yunnan dollars. Local commodities are very high-priced because the country people are afraid to bring their products in lest they be plundered by the robbers or their horses commandeered by the military. Many farmers are deserting their farms and moving into the towns for protection.

THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

The local Young Men's Christian Association is in the midst of a financial and membership campaign. Twenty-five or thirty Chinese officials and business men agreed to underwrite \$200 apiece, and efforts are now being made to get in a large number of new members. The foreign secretaries Messrs. Wear and Watkins, are strong men, but there is need of strengthening the Chinese staff.

Dr. J. W. Lowrie, the Chairman of the China Council of the American Presbyterian Mission, has recently come to Yunnanfu with the intention of visiting the South-western section of the province, about 20 days journey from here. The Presbyterian missionaries in Siam, working among the Tai tribes have followed those people up into this province, and are wishing to expand this work. To this end they must have Chinese-speaking missionaries, and Dr. Lowrie has set out to visit that region with a view to organizing a bi-lingual mission there. But the southwest road is very dangerous, and it seems unlikely that he will be permitted to go.

On Thanksgiving Day the American Consul, M. S. Myers, and Mrs. Myers invited the American community to their home to a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner. They have recently moved into a new and commodious property outside the South Gate. The British Consul and Mrs. H. E. Sly have been renovating the British Consulate. The Rev. and Mrs. Ronald Lankester of the Church Mission Society have recently returned from Home.

CHINKIANG'S ISOLATION FROM THE RIVER

Bund now Quarter of Mile from the Water: Useless Jetties

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chinkiang, Dec. 15.

Our port is now left high and dry and it is most inconvenient to have anything to do with shipping. If a person were to visit Chinkiang now for the first time, he would almost wonder why it was called a port, for there is nothing but a wide stretch of sand between the Bund and the water's edge. The river has so silted up that before long there will soon be a permanent wide strip of land over a quarter of a mile wide running right along in front of the concession. The jetties which were destroyed by the great typhoon and have been repaired again are now practically useless, since they simply run over dry ground. The launches and passenger barges which run up the canals all have to moor quite a considerable distance below the Customs House. At least two hulks are peacefully resting on a dry bottom, and now to join a river steamer it is necessary to go out in a boat to make a connexion

GEN. FENG'S BLACK SHEEP

A Mutiny at Fukow on Recall for Disbandment: Christian Officers Prevail

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fukow, Ho., Dec. 12.

Since Fukow was looted in the summer, things have remained peaceful here, although of course there have been alarms of the coming of bandits. Each household has to provide a man to watch on the city wall at night, but, with the coming of winter, they have erected matcheds on the wall where they can sleep, so that they would be caught napping if the bandits did come. To see their primitive means of defence—logs of wood and jars of quicklime to hurl on any attackers and ancient guns—is rather pathetic, as the bandits are well armed and have some big guns.

Last month we were in danger from soldiers, sent to fight the bandits, mutinying while passing through here. When Gen. Feng left, these soldiers were recalled to Kaifeng to be disbanded, but they wanted to mutiny first. The official here disappeared, but in the end their two Christian officers prevailed upon them not to loot. We have no soldiers here at present and would rather be without them.

About the end of October, one of our school boys, aged nine, was decoyed away from school, on the pretence that his mother was ill. He went off with his sister-in-law. Some days after, we heard that they had never reached home. At first we thought they might have been kidnapped, but the dead body of the murdered woman was found some time after, so there is no likelihood of the boy being still alive. It is a very sad case, as the boy was the only son of a widowed mother. The reason of the crime was evidently to get hold of the property the boy was heir to. The supposed murderer has been caught, but the case is dragging on in the local *yamen*. The authorities of the schools here are all up in arms over the dilatoriness of the mandarin, as a thing like this might happen to any of their scholars.

The country people are suffering from the long drought, hardly any rain having fallen this autumn. Some of the wheat has not yet been sown, and now it is too late to do so for next year's harvest.

ACCORDING to a recent investigation it is stated that in the foreign Concessions of Tientsin the total population consists of 106,980 Chinese and 8,141 foreigners. Of the latter number 2,841 are reported to be Japanese. Of the total the British Concession contains 21,398 Chinese and 1,050 foreigners.

A POPULAR CONSUL'S PROMOTION

Striking Testimonial Presented
to Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett
at Chengtu

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chengtu, Nov. 14.

Among other changes, Consular changes have been order of the day. It is not long since our British Vice-Consul, Mr. H. N. Steptoe, was appointed to the passport office in Shanghai and left us after a little more than a year's service. Recently, the official word came that Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett, C.M.G., who has been Consul-General here for six years, had been appointed Chinese Secretary of the Legation in Peking. Since the news arrived and particularly as the time of his departure drew near, the entire community, Chinese and foreign, have vied with each other in doing honour to Mr. Hewlett. Many feasts and functions of note have been held, but one that will stand out in the memory of the foreign community, and probably of Mr. Hewlett himself, was the farewell reception given by the Anglo-Saxon Union, when the entire foreign community was invited at the administration Building of the Union University, on October 30.

The occasion was one of the largest gatherings of foreigners held in Chengtu in many years. The hall was tastefully decorated with interlational flags. The ladies committee served tea, and a general informal reception was soon in progress. During tea, Rev. E. R. M. Brecken, representing the British, and Dr. J. Beech, representing the United States, gave delightful addresses, voicing admirably the sentiments of the large audience present. Then Dr. Beech presented the Consul-General with an illustrated address signed by all present. Mr. Hewlett was quite surprised and overcome, but replied in a very neat, witty and effective speech, recounting some of the problems faced here in six arduous years. He warmly thanked his friends for their continued support during the troublous times. The text of the address will serve to show the affection in which Mr. Hewlett is held in Chengtu. It read:—

On this, the occasion of your departure from Chengtu, we, the British and American members of the foreign resident community, wish to express to you our deep appreciation of the splendid service which you have rendered, both national and personal, during the years in which you have held the responsible position of H.B.M. Consul-General. Your unfailing courtesy, quiet tactfulness, and unsparing devotion to duty have done more than we can realize to remove causes of misunderstanding with the Chinese, and make possible that mutual confidence and co-operation between Chinese and foreign residents which we so fully enjoy. We gratefully acknowledge our debt of gratitude to you for bearing so cheerfully this

heavy burden of responsibility, often in critical and even dangerous situations. Our gratitude is deepened by the assurance that your relation to us has been far less official than personal, and that all your efforts on our behalf have in a real sense been a labour of love.

"Apart from official duties, you have shown such keen interest in all our affairs, and have been so enthusiastic a supporter of every good work, you have with such genial hospitality thrown open the spacious grounds of the Consulate for the entertainment of the entire community, and have been so unsparing in your efforts on these public occasions to give everybody the best of good times, that you have won your way into the hearts of the entire community. This is especially true of the children, who have learned from you to cherish ideals of true manliness and patriotism, of service and sacrifice. We one and all, young and old, feel a sense of personal loss in your going from us. We are consoled only by the thought that you are receiving well-deserved promotion for faithful service; and we unite in wishing you every future happiness and success in the wider sphere of influence that awaits you at Peking."

Mr. Louis King has already arrived from Tatsienlu to take over the duties of acting Consul-General. We understand that in a few months he will take up a new station, when Mr. G. A. Combe, of Kiukiang, will assume the post of Consul-General here. We hear, too, that a new Vice-Consul in the person of Mr. Ogden, is also designated to Chengtu and will shortly arrive.

DR. DUNCAN MAIN'S RETURN

An Enthusiastic Welcome to Hangchow: Gift of £10,000 for a Medical College

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Dec. 19.

Last night, Hangchow was *en fête* when Dr. and Mrs. Duncan Main returned from their furlough. Some 500 students, nurses and friends met them at the station and marched with lanterns and a band leading to the Hospital, where thousands of fire-crackers were let off as they entered the compound. After the noise had ceased and the smoke had disappeared, a special service of welcome and thanksgiving was held in the Chapel.

Dr. Main, while at Home, got a gift of £10,000 from Sir Joseph (now Lord) Maclay, which he hopes to use in building a Medical College.

French Post Offices

Peking, Dec. 15.

The French Minister notified the Waichiaopu this morning that the French postal agencies will be officially closed on December 31, but in view of the fact that French mails *en route* to China will not arrive until later, some of the personnel will be retained merely for

TSINGTAO RLWY. STRIKE

Wharves, Workshops, Pilotage and All Trains in Idleness

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsingtao, Dec. 15.

A meeting was recently held at the Railway Administration Building to protest against the rumoured dismissal of the Japanese employees without sufficient compensation. A procession of over 1,500 formed and marched through the streets to the accompaniment of the beating of drums and shouting. Afterwards, at a meeting at the Railway Hall, many inflammatory speeches were made. One speaker delivered himself as follows:—

"General Yuhi is generous enough to give Y. 500,000 to the bankrupt Stock Exchange, when the directors have been frittering away the funds on wine and women, or have been madly speculating in worthless stock. He is also rumoured to have given Y. 100,000 to a bank which has been closed for months. Surely, he will not send us home in a miserable condition?"

Another speaker exclaimed, "Better to die here than to end our lives like beggars at home after being welcomed by relatives and friends."

The following day, General Yuhi and Dr. Akiyama were interviewed by a committee elected by the employees, and promised to make a suitable extra allowance amounting to over Y. 1,200,000. However, to-day, the employees have been informed that the Minister of the War Department at Tokio will not consent to the extra disbursement. The consequence is, that all the officials and employees of the railway, as well as those at the wharves and workshops, including the pilots, have gone on strike. There will, therefore, be no train service, and shipping will also be held up, until a settlement is arrived at.

Settlement Reached

Peking, Dec. 18.

Despatches from Shantung state that the strike, which had been paralyzing traffic on the Shantung Railway, was called off on Saturday afternoon, as a result, it is reported, of promises to the employees by the Japanese authorities. —Reuter.

THE "Eastern Times" states that, owing to business depression, more than 100,000 employees of the Han-yeh-ping Iron & Coal Co. have been thrown out of work.

distribution and the winding-up of details which cannot be completed before the end of the year. It is understood that this meets with the approval of the Chinese authorities. —Reuter.

CERTAINTY OF FAMINE IN CHEKIANG

**Supplies Rapidly Giving Out:
Condition Worse than for
a Whole Generation**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yuyao, Dec. 18.

The increasing cold of these winter days begins to make more apparent the state of need which the relief committee foresaw and is trying to be ready to alleviate as much as possible, on the principle that it is better to prevent the devastation of famine than to try to stop it after it has carried off a considerable portion of the population. While a casual observer, merely passing through districts like Yuyao and Zōng-yü (except the regions which were devastated by torrents from the hills) might not be particularly impressed with indications of an approaching famine, those who are more intimately acquainted with actual conditions within the homes of the people obtain a very different impression. At present many are able to keep the wolf back a few steps by strenuous efforts and the help of the weather, and other conditions that will soon cease to aid them. The ditches will very soon have yielded up the last of their supply of fish; rain and snow will stop the work of fuel gathering on the hills, as well as the many odd jobs of outdoor work that now bring in money for food; the vegetables which even now are neither plentiful nor cheap will disappear from the fields altogether; the meagre proceeds from the season's scanty remnant of a crop will be all gone; the things about the home which are pawnable will all have disappeared, and yet the craving for food will be as insistent as ever. How are people expected to act when they see such conditions approaching as surely and relentlessly as the rising of the tide?

It is all very well for those of us who are living at a safe distance, where the actual conditions will not be able to disturb our comfort, as we live in want of nothing, to close our eyes and stop our ears, and say: "The famine reports are greatly exaggerated; things are not so bad after all." but those unfortunate farmer families who are compelled to sell their daughters in order to get money to live on, and that vastly larger number which faces the winter's chilling weather without a bed quilt or any but the thinnest garments, because everything pawnable had to be let go in order to get a little more food; these know that things are bad enough already, though the time of real suffering is still a couple of months in the future.

Starvation and Death.

I have it on perfectly reliable authority that during the brief cold snaps which we have had recently, many families were reduced to a single meal a day, and some had to

go foodless for a day or more at a time. There were a few cases of starvation, and a number of persons succumbed to the cold. This in the Yuyao region. Things in the regions where everything was swept away by mountain torrents are many time more acute, of course, but this is mentioned as an indication of what may be expected as soon as the winter rains and freezing weather sets in. House to house canvasses show that something over 30,000 in Zōng-yü hsien, and more than twice that number in Yuyao are in need of aid in order to get through the winter. These are among the less needy parts of the affected regions of Chêkiang. Granting that not all those who got their names on these lists are really in danger of starvation, yet the fact remains that a situation prevails which is the worst that has been known here within the present generation.

Those who expect the people of the more turbulent parts of these regions to sit down calmly and await starvation simply do not know the characteristics of these people.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG'S 61st BIRTHDAY

Further Munificent Bequests

Hongkong, Dec. 19.

Sir Reginald Stubbs, the Governor of Hongkong, Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, Major-General Sir John Fowler, General Officer Commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces in China, Commodore W. Bowden-Smith and Sir William Rees-Davies, the Chief Justice, and other notable personages and representatives of the British, Chinese and foreign communities attended the reception given by Sir Robert Ho Tung to-day on the occasion of his 61st birthday.

Sir Reginald Stubbs proposed Sir Robert Ho Tung's health.

Replying, Sir Robert Ho Tung announced the donation of \$100,000 to establish an industrial school for poor children; alternatively the money was to be utilized for establishing free vernacular schools in the Colony.

Sir Robert Ho Tung to-day made a gift of money for the entertainment of poor children and orphans in the Italian and French Convents, the London Missionary Society orphanages and the Blind Homes.

President Li Yuan-hung presented Sir Robert Ho Tung with a congratulatory tablet, accompanied by an autograph letter, and ex-President Hsu Shih-chang sent Sir Robert a number of honorific scrolls.—Reuter.

FURTHER protests are being sent to Peking against the increased postal and telegraph rates, the latest being sent by Marshal Tsao Kun, High Inspecting Commissioner at Paoting, Gen. Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and the City Chambers of Commerce.

BRITAIN AS A TRAINING GROUND

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin's Eulogy

London, Dec. 21.

Toasting the Central Union of Chinese Students in Britain at the annual dinner of the Union last evening Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, emphasized its great value to students and, continuing, dwelt on the special advantage of studying in Britain, which, he declared, was the most constitutional country in letter and the most democratic in spirit.

He urged China's need for a permanent constitution more complete and more suitable than the present provisional one and expressed the hope that if some of those present reached home in time to help in the forming of it they would remember the lessons acquired here. He trusted that in any case a new Constitution would very soon be made public and become effective so that China as a whole would be able to maintain order and tranquillity.

Mr. Chu reminded the students, however, of the impossibility of transporting the civilization and constitution of one country bodily to another, and urged abstention from agitation, intolerance and over-pessimism. He said that the people of these times were only too ready to suggest that China was suffering from evils which were insuperable but this was not so. Every nation passed a transitional period.

Finally, he admonished the maintenance and increase of the high prestige which Chinese students already enjoyed in British.—Reuter.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. J. SLEVIN

The Hankow Aeroplane Case: Accused Committed for Trial

Hankow, Dec. 21.

Mr. James Slevin was bound over to-day to appear before the American Court for China. The delivery of the aeroplanes has been restrained pending instructions from the Court.

Mr. Slevin has been released on bail of G. \$1,000, which was immediately forthcoming.

Note:—Mr. James Slevin was arrested on December 3 in connexion with the seizure of six aeroplanes on board the steamer, Tseangtah, and was charged at the instance of the American naval authorities with unlawfully importing war-material into the country.—Reuter.

Chinese Delegates in U. S.

New York, Dec. 20.

Mr. Chow Tse-chi, former Prime Minister of China, and 22 other Chinese arrived here to-day. Mr. Chow denied that he intended to negotiate a loan, but admitted that he would talk with American bankers on the subject.—Reuter.

ICHANG NOTES

Drought and Fires: Accident to a Steamer: Ingenuous Opium Smugglers

Ichang, Dec. 9.

The drought still continues in the Ichang district. During the month of November the rainfall was only 0.56 inches.

One of the consequences of the drought is the frequency of fires. A large property was burned out Monday last and there was a second large fire two days later when many houses were consumed near the North Gate.

The level of the water in the Yangtze is also very low, another result of the dry weather, and to-day the water mark is 4 feet, a low level which was not reached until a month later than this during the last low-water season.

The new small steamer, Tsesui, which was specially built for winter navigation, met with an accident on her third trip up to Chungking. She is reported to have hit the rocks near Fowchow and was holed so badly that she had to discharge her passengers and cargo. The Hsiakiang arrived yesterday from Chungking and reported that the Tsesui was still on the rocks at Fowchow. It is hoped that it will be possible to patch her up with cement to enable her to get down to Shanghai for repairs.

Another small steamer, the Ta Fu, has arrived and is now on her maiden trip to Chungking.

Twenty-four piculs of opium were burned by the Customs a week ago.

An incident, which occurred recently, is an example of the curious ingenuousness of some opium-smugglers. Two or three persons called on the Commissioner of Customs and asked if he would provide them with a document to show as evidence that some opium that had been seized belonged to them. Needless to say, the Commissioner of Customs promptly sent the men to the magistrate, bearing a note to him informing him of the confession of smuggling opium and asking that they should be punished according to law.

JUNKS SEIZED BY SOLDIERS.

Movements of troops are continuing in the district but General Sun Chuan-fang's division have now nearly all passed through Ichang. While they were being moved down the river from Patung, they seized all the junks that could be found and it is reported that they just discharged the cargoes on the shore at any place to which they happened to be taken. The incidents have been reported to the British Consul as some of the junks seized were chartered junks, flying the house flags of British firms.

The steamers of the China Merchants Co. have been commandeered to take these men to Hankow and took neither cargo nor passengers on their last runs.

The troops of the defeated Sze-

chuan General Yang Sen are now to be sent to Kienshih and some of the other cities on the Szechuan border but whether they have been incorporated in the Hupeh army is not divulged.

The roads outside Ichang are becoming very unsafe. A man was brought into the Mission Hospital two days ago with a gunshot wound in the leg. His story is that he and some others were proceeding to Shinan to purchase tea when they were attacked by 14 men, some of whom had revolvers and others knives. The party was robbed of \$3,000 and some cash notes and then left on the road.—Reuter.

CHENG TU NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chêngtu, Nov. 14.

The past month has been full of local interest in the way of anniversaries, welcoming visiting friends and speeding old friends who are leaving. Independence Day proved the biggest attraction, as the Governor announced a ten days' celebration. He opened the ball himself by inviting 90 guests, Chinese and foreign, to his new yamen for dinner and treated his guests to one of the most superb fireworks demonstrations that has taken place here. This and kindred functions, the first three days of the celebration, cost, we are told, the sum of \$30,000, and we can quite believe the estimate is somewhere near the truth by the decorations, programme and feasts that were the order of the day. The four big city arcades took advantage of the holidays and with judicious advertising and attractive decorations drew big crowds and business was good. Large shipments of foreign goods have recently come through, Japanese goods predominating, showing that the strong feeling against Japan has gradually subsided.

Trafalgar Day, October 21, was celebrated by the British community at the Canadian School. The children contributed to the programme, but the principal item was a stirring address by H.B.M. Consul-General on "Our Navy." At the close, the boys and girls made a presentation address to Mr. Hewlett, thanking him for all the good times he had given them in his six years of service here. On the same day the annual meeting of the Overseas League was held, reports being given and officers elected for the ensuing year. The day's programme was held under the auspices of the Overseas League.

The Methodist Episcopal Church have been holding their annual conference. Bishop Keeney and Dr. Chen Wei-pin came from the coast to assist in the conference. Not only have they helped in the conference, but they have both filled a long list of lecture engagements that would have worn out some younger men. Dr. Chen visited

here some years ago with the Blackstone party, so was well known. He was very popular here attracting large crowds to hear his addresses. On three evenings in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium he addressed more than 5,000 different students from Government Middle schools and college grades. Both he and the Bishop gave courses of addresses to the students of the Union University that were much appreciated. Dr. Chen addressed both Chinese and foreign audiences. He is staying a couple of months in the province, and is now touring several districts in the interests of evangelism with the Provincial General Secretary, Mr. Harry J. Openshaw.

Armistice Day in Chêngtu was a day to be remembered. The Allied Military Service Association of West China arranged a programme for the day. The celebration took place at the French Consulate, where Mr. and Mme. Baudez made an ideal host and hostess. Six of the Allied nations were represented. The Allied flags hung everywhere. The Governor's brass band was in attendance and discoursed the various national airs and modern tunes. Captain A. J. Brace, the chairman, introduced one after another of the Allied representatives, and all spoke briefly of their national ideals for international unity and goodwill. Alphabetically the speeches were as follows:—The Governor's representative spoke for China, M. Baudez for France, Mr. L. King for Great Britain, Mr. A. Ortolani for Italy, Mr. K. Kuniyama for Japan, and Mr. H. J. Openshaw for the U.S.A. It was a great occasion to have so many of the Allied countries, united in the recent Great War, united in peace and doing their best to cultivate international goodfeeling and fellowship in this western part of China.

The Military Council of Szechuan Generals has just closed after sitting for two weeks. It is reported that nothing noteworthy was accomplished. A civil officials meeting is now in progress. Our "nabobs" have are evidently of the opinion that conferences now are fashionable.

THE Société Française de Gerance de la Banque Industrielle de Chine has removed its shutters and raised some of its blinds in the Banque Industrielle premises at Tientsin, says the "N.C. Daily Mail." This, however, should not be taken necessarily as a sign of immediate reopening, but simply that the name of the Société de Gerance may be lettered on the windows. M. Gauthier and a small staff are at work within, but behind closed doors. An announcement will be made in due course as to the reopening. Nothing definite can be stated at present. We may perhaps expect to see the doors open before China New Year, but this is merely our own speculation. At Saigon and elsewhere in French Indo-China the bank is in operation, but in north China the preliminaries are necessarily more protracted.

COMMUNIST DEMAND FOR C. E. R.

Many Shady Schemes to Secure Possession: Possibility of Coercive Measures: Moscow's Crafty Work to Obtain Control of the Far Eastern Republic

A GILBERTIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Vladivostok, Dec. 15.

Although Chita remains the political centre of the Far Eastern Province, Vladivostok is becoming the economic centre. Representatives of all the Soviet economic organizations have arrived in Vladivostok.

The Government proposes to transform forests, mines and other natural resources into stockholding companies, a proportion of the shares to be in the hands of the Government and the remainder to be put up for sale to private firms, thus replacing the concession system, but old concessions will be recognized on the renewal of contracts and the payment of back debts. The railroad tariffs and the Customs dues are to be reduced.—Reuter.

Chita, Dec. 7.

By far the most interesting phase of thought in Chita is the attitude of the people on the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway. They regard the railway as their property and the military, in other words the Communist Party, demand its seizure. This attitude was crystallized in a speech by a Chief Commissar, M. Ouboreivitch, who is in command of the Fifth Army, which took Vladivostok. M. Ouboreivitch recently came to Chita from Novo-Nikolaievsk, which is his headquarters, in order to present colours to various regiments. Addressing a parade of about 5,000 troops, he said: "The time has now come when we must actively assist our brothers labouring in the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway."

Much prominence is given in the papers to the alleged large bands of White Guards at Manchuli and measures for their suppression are demanded. The recent smashes on the Chinese Eastern Railway are attributed here to White Guard activities. On the other hand, many people in Chita believe that these smashes are the work of Reds, under orders, and carrying out a policy of obstruction to hinder as much as possible the smooth working of the line. Other sections up-country think it is only necessary so to restrict the passage of goods into the now Soviet territory in order effectively to starve the C.E.R., and by this means to force the Chinese to eliminate the other foreign interests and make an agreement with Soviet Russia by which Moscow hopes to get the control of the line. Needless to say, the Communists are in the majority and, should peaceable methods not succeed, it is felt that they may be expected to try something else.

FEARS OF RED INVASION.

The demands of the Chita papers (all Communist) are increasing in vigour for the suppression of the

alleged White bands and, should the conference between French, Chinese and Russian interests in the railway be held, as is hoped, it seems not improbable that the Communists will adopt coercive measures by the occupation of Manchuli. The Chinese authorities at Manchuli appear to be very much afraid of a Red invasion and are said to be doing their utmost to curry favour with M. Pokhvalinsky, the Red representative there, as was evidenced at a banquet recently, when M. Pokhvalinsky was in the place of honour, although the Japanese Consul and various other officials were present. Also, when M. Pokhvalinsky recently asked for the arrest of Nikitin, of Nikitin's Hotel, on the ground that he had assisted refugees after Semenoff had been driven out, his request was carried out and, although M. Nikitin was subsequently released, he has been told by the Chinese that he had better leave the town, as they will be forced to arrest him again, if M. Pokhvalinsky should insist.

It transpires that M. Kobazeff, the President of the Council of Ministers of the Far Eastern Republic, was the person entrusted by the Russian Soviet Government with the task of putting through the transfer of the Republic to Moscow. Before the European War, he was a railway engineer, but since the advent of Bolshevism he has become an ardent Communist. He is of the quiet, well-educated type, and looks more a scholar than an extremist politician.

The propaganda posters, all printed in Moscow, were very well executed. These, combined with speeches, processions and red flag waving, worked the population into a frenzy and showed that M. Kobazeff had done his job very well. With the added excitement of the Soviet anniversary celebrations, nothing remained but the actual putting of the motion in the National Assembly.

AN ANTI-EVERYBODY MINISTER.

The proceedings in the National Assembly were very amusing. They opened with an exposition of the position in regard to foreign Powers by M. Yansen, the Foreign Minister. He was violently anti-everybody. He attributed the present distress to the intervention of foreigners and said that the buffer State of the F.E.R. had only been necessary so long as the Japanese remained in Siberia, and that now, for the sake of greater unity and the staving off of any further threats from outside, the F.E.R. should be abolished.

M. Kobazeff then put the motion accordingly, the leader of the Communist Party supported it, as

did also in turn the leaders of all the other parties, and the resolution was carried by acclamation. Comic relief was provided by a band which insisted upon interrupting every few sentences with a verse of the "Internationale" and, as this must be sung standing, the meeting became rather Gilbertian in character. The troops had marched down from the barracks to the Assembly and made the most frightful din while the meeting was in progress, while the townspeople did their fair share of howling too. All this staging was the work of M. Kobazeff and its success proves how well he understands the temperament of his countrymen.

The meeting closed with the appointment of a Revolutionary Committee, of which M. Kobazeff was made Chairman. The seat of the administration continues in Chita, while sub-committees run the rest of the territory, as reported in a previous communication. The "Rev-Kom," as it is called, set about abolishing the various Ministries, as a consequence of which many more people are thrown out of employment. The Foreign Ministry has almost been liquidated and M. Yansen, who, although a member of the "Rev-Kom," has been sent to Moscow to attend the committee sittings of the Third Internationale, will definitely not return. No change has been noticeable in the Ministry of the Interior, save the cutting down of the staff to the minimum. The regulations for the issuing of passports are carried on as under the F.E.R.

Mme. Gordeef, the wife of a former town councillor and deputy in the Assembly, has now been in prison since July 10, being held as a hostage for the return of her husband, who was alleged to be an agent of the Merkuloff Government. He fled when he heard that he was about to be arrested.

UNSETTLED CONCESSION.

The confirmation or otherwise of concessions granted to persons by the F.E.R. is still unsettled, and the uncertainty in this respect is causing much alarm, although it is believed that the F.E.R. was in the habit of referring to Moscow before granting them. Business is practically at a standstill. The harvest is not so good as has been stated. In Habarovsk, which is still referred to as the "front," the troops have been in some cases very close to starvation, as when recently the transport system broke down.

The Sub-Revolutionary Committee at Verkhne-Udinsk is composed of young Communists. It is reported that they are making wholesale arrests and by their house searchings causing terror amongst the inhabitants. Chita itself has received many prisoners from the lately occupied Vladivostok area. These people will probably have many months to wait before they will even be tried.

An interesting case of the disregard of the Communists for the

decisions of the People's Revolutionary Court came to light lately. A man named Kereloff had his house, a fine one of two storeys, containing four large flats, requisitioned. He appealed, stating that he himself had nowhere to live and was without shelter for his family of seven. The Court, the highest in Soviet Russia, decided that the house was to be returned to the owner. This, however, has not been done. With the exception of one flat, the house is occupied by Communists employed by the various ex-Ministries, while the occupants of the other flat, who are foreigners paying 100 gold roubles per month, have not been asked to leave. Kereloff, with his family, lives in a woodshed in the yard and, although almost starving, has not succeeded in getting any compensation whatever.—Reuter.

PORT REGULATIONS AT VLADIVOSTOK

Additional Rules and an Explanation to H. M. Consul

The British Chamber of Commerce has received from H. M. Consul-General a translation of regulations relating to the closing of the port of Vladivostok, published on November 16 by the Commander of the Siberian Flotilla at that port and by the Commissar; also a translation of a letter, dated November 18, from the Commander of the National Revolutionary Fleet of the Far Eastern Republic, Vladivostok, to H. M. Consul at Vladivostok, amplifying the words "the closing of the port" which occur in the regulations.

The regulations are:—

"In addition to the temporary regulations with regard to the entry of commercial vessels into the Port of Vladivostok, I hereby issue the following rules:—

"1.—Concerning the closing of the port.—In the event of the port being closed for all commercial vessels without exception, the following signals will be hoisted on the guard-ship and a gun fired: In the daytime, two cones apexes upwards and a cylinder between them. At night-time, three lanterns, two white and a red one between them. A similar signal will be hoisted on the signal post of the Naval Staff building. After the above-mentioned signals have been hoisted, no vessel or ship's boat shall be allowed to pass the line Cape Kleta-Koshka-Tokarevskavo.

"2.—In order that the guardship may be distinguished by vessels, it will have at night-time lamps on the mast, a green one with a red one underneath it."

The explanatory letter to H. M. Consul states:—

"Under the words 'the closing of the port' is meant the suspension of entry and departure of commercial vessels from the harbour on account of some extraordinary circum-

stances. The closing of the port under such conditions clearly does not mean the suspension of its commercial activity, cannot be of long duration, and will be effected only as an exceptional measure, and not under normal conditions. British vessels may be quite assured that, under normal conditions, in view of the desire expressed by the Republic to facilitate and develop commercial relations, the shipping will be fully guaranteed and taken into consideration."

RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN KIRIN

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kirin, Manchuria, Dec. 9.

Several parties of Russian refugees have reached this city. They all came from Vladivostok via Possiet Bay and Hunchun. They accomplished the long journey on foot from the sea coast in a little over a fortnight. Most of them are poorly clad and have practically nothing but the clothes they wear. A large proportion of them are well educated, officers in the army and other intelligentsia. There are also some women and children, but I do not know how many. So far, over 200 have arrived and more are expected, as about 3,000 are in the Hunchun district. At present they are housed in small Chinese inns outside the east gate of the city and are being fed by the Chinese Government. They sleep closely packed on the *Kangs* and so are in no danger of being frozen, but it is a pitiable sight to see them huddled together with no privacy, numerous insects and unspeakable dirt. I hear that there is some talk in the city of providing them with better accommodation and warm clothing, but not much has been done in this way yet. Probably the Chinese authorities are waiting for instructions from the Tsuchun or from Chang Tso-lin.

The refugees are under strict police surveillance and are complaining rather bitterly that only a very few of them are being allowed to proceed to Changchun or Harbin, which are their objectives. In this the Chinese are probably correct, knowing that these places are already congested. In the meantime, the American and British missionaries are doing what little they can to supply the more urgent needs of medical aid and a little clothing. The refugees come in batches to the men's hospital to get baths and are most grateful for what is being done for them. They are keen to get work and this is really the first necessity, but at this time of the year, when we are frozen up, it is not easy to devise. I was delighted to see your leading article of November 23 and would urge you to press for steps being taken to lay this matter before the League of Nations. If some bales of cloth could be sent to tide us over the winter we would be most grateful.

ARREST OF AMERICAN LADY JOURNALIST

Arbitrary Action by Russian Authorities at Chita on Orders from Moscow

Chita, Dec. 7.

Mrs. Margaret Harrison, an American journalist, arrived here recently. She had previously been in prison in Moscow and had written a book entitled "Marooned in Moscow." She came from Peking—where the Soviet representative had given her a visa—via Kalgan and Urga, reaching Chita about November 18. After a few days here she was arrested by the Gos-Politokhran, the State Political Defence Department (actually the Counter-Espionage Department, which functions much as the Cheka in Moscow). Orders for her arrest had come straight from Moscow and M. Kobazeff, chief of the Revolutionary Committee, which functions here under Moscow, was unaware of the event and pointed out that he had no authority over the actions of the Gos-Politokhran. Mrs. Harrison was a few days later sent to Moscow and is at present detained there.—Reuter.

FOREIGNER MURDERED IN YOKOHAMA

A Well-known Resident Killed by Discharged Employee: A Callous Crime

Tokio, Dec. 14.

Mr. William Pepper, aged 53, employed by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company in Yokohama, was stabbed and killed this morning by Shosaburo Sano, aged 26.

Mr. Pepper was on the way to his office along the Bluff Road when he was attacked by Sano, who stabbed him in the neck with a knife, severing the carotid artery. After seeing his victim die, Sano proceeded to the police station where he gave himself up and confessed.

The police refuse to give out the murderer's confession of the reasons for the crime, but it is believed that it was because Mr. Pepper discharged him.

Mr. Pepper was British and an old resident in Japan. He was captain of a C.P.S. tug. His wife is Japanese.—Reuter.

A Reuter telegram from Tokio states that the Cabinet has approved the appointment of Mr. Hanihara, at present Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Japanese Ambassador at Washington and the appointment of Mr. Tanaka, at present Vice-Chief of the Bureau of Information, as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MR. ROY ANDERSON'S PROPHECIES

Japanese Militarists Alleged to Be Planning a War to Save Their Privileges

New York, Nov. 7.

Mr. Roy Anderson, Adviser to the Chinese Government, writing in the "New York World," asserts that the militaristic party now ruling Japan is between the devil of social revolution and the deep sea of war with the United States and that they will surely choose the latter alternative. He described the chaos that has gripped the Far East as a result, he says, of "blundering diplomacy" in the Washington Conference of December, 1921.

According to Mr. Anderson, the conference ignored the two vital Eastern questions, Manchuria and Siberia. The future of world peace, he said, lies in a *rapprochement*, between China, Russia and the United States as the only self-contained nations in the world and the only ones which have no essentially conflicting interests about which to go to war.

Mr. Anderson predicts a renewal within six months of the Chinese war between General Wu Pei-fu and General Chang Tso-lin. General Chang, he says, has been reorganizing his army under the direction of 60 Japanese officers and 30 of the Russian White Guards. He asserts that General Chang will surely lose because his men will not fight, knowing as they do, that Japanese capital is the main sinew of their cause.

In the meantime, according to Mr. Anderson, difficulties will develop on the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria. In fact White Guards will probably start trouble before Christmas. Japan will immediately invade, he says, magnanimously to "protect China from Bolshevik invasion" and to safeguard extensive Japanese concessions in Manchuria. The real objective of Japan will be the control of the railway.

The position of the United States in such a contingency leaves one alternative, he says, as the Government has been a silent prop to China for years. With China invaded, intervention, Mr. Anderson asserts, "will be our only course."

HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE.

Japan is willing to take this chance he says, with the full realization that she has but one chance in ten to win. War with the United States will consolidate the country. Defeat will not be serious since, he asserts, the Japanese interpret shrewdly American psychology and count on comparatively easy peace-terms. If they do not risk the war, social revolution, he thinks, is practically a certainty and with it the obliteration of the present ruling class. The American Government, according to Mr. Anderson, is totally

blind to the gravity of the situation.

"In the remote contingency that America does not declare war, Japan counts on defeating China and gaining control of the Chinese Eastern Railway—now the main objective of their programme. Even in such a case," Mr. Anderson says, "Japan will be eventually the loser through absorption by the Chinese people." In the course of history, he pointed out, China has absorbed every invader that has settled in her borders.

THE RETENTION OF SAGHALIEN.

Regarding the Siberian situation, Mr. Anderson says that the Japanese are violating the spirit of the Washington Conference by fortifying the southern half of the Island of Saghalien. The deposit of minerals, coal and oil on Saghalien are vital to the Government at Tokio, since Japan has no other sources of supply for these essential raw materials, he points out. "Russia, owner of the remainder of the island, naturally is opposed to the presence of Japan," he adds. "There is no peaceful solution to the problem now in view."

The French influence in the Far East, according to Mr. Anderson, is decidedly pro-Japanese. He says that they have taken over control of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and have clearly shown a disposition to sell it to the Japanese.

The interior of China, says Mr. Anderson, is comparable to Europe at the close of the Middle Ages. The people are beginning to wear down the great nobles and assert local authority. The Chinese people are solvent and the provincial and municipal administrations are sound and truly representative. A school system is developing and already has a wide distribution and influence. The present militaristic Government is on its last legs and a few years will see a strong federation of autonomous provinces in national control.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BANK TROUBLES

Depression and Want of Cash.

Tokio, Dec. 15.

Owing to the approach of the final settlements for 1922, following a year of depression, a number of the smaller banks in Osaka, Tokio, Fukuoka and other centres have recently been hard pushed for cash against abnormal withdrawals. The situation has been brought to a climax by requests for assistance from larger institutions.

A meeting of representatives of the banks was held in Tokio to-day. The Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Mitsui Bank, the Fifteenth Bank, the Mitsubishi Bank, the Dai'ichi Bank and others were represented. A resolution was passed to take precautionary measures against the spread of false rumours and to advise caution and conservation, but, should conditions among the smaller institutions become worse, this consortium

CHINESE STUDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Suggested Remission of the Boxer Indemnity for Chinese Education

London, Dec. 14.

"The Times" gives prominence to a despatch from its Peking correspondent strongly urging that Britain should remit the Boxer Indemnity and devote it to Chinese education.

The correspondent declares that it is impossible for Britain to continue to take what the United States, France and Japan are relinquishing. The sacrifice would be trifling as compared with what we vainly spend elsewhere, because it is plain that we can do good with the money to ourselves and to others. Indeed, he continues, if we do not make a sacrifice, we are likely to suffer heavily in the competition for the trade and goodwill of the biggest trading community in the world. We are doing nothing directly to secure the maintenance of British influence among the Chinese, while Japan, America and France are engaging in a great propaganda campaign with money drawn from China. Plainly we cannot continue to put in our pockets what others are spending on good works.—Reuter.

London, Dec. 16.

Sir Edwin Stockton in a letter to "The Times" declares that the Government will be wise to realize the strong sentiment of British commerce in favour of devoting the Boxer Indemnity to Chinese education. He points out that the project does not involve deduction from the budget since the payment of the indemnity has been suspended since the beginning of the War and expresses the opinion, moreover, that the claims in connexion with the Boxer losses have long been satisfied.—Reuter.

Foreign Consuls Continued in Vladivostok

Vladivostok, Dec. 16.

An order was issued on December 14 stating that the British, American, Italian and German Consulates and the Austrian Red Cross have the permission of the Russian Government to continue and that the French, Polish, Czechoslovakian, Georgian, Belgian, Swiss, Dutch, Lithuanian, Estonian, Danish and Finnish Consulates must close.—Reuter.

of the larger banks will render joint assistance to prevent a panic.

This announcement is published in the newspapers and is believed to be calculated to allay the uneasiness of the public, which has been increasing for the past few days and is causing dangerous runs on institutions without immediately available resources.—Reuter.

TOKIO LETTER

Country Deserted for Town: German Girl as Buddhist Nun: Girl's School on Strike

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tokio, Dec. 7.

The rate at which young men from the country are abandoning their agricultural pursuits and crowding into the cities, although there is little prospect of employment there, is alarming the Japanese authorities and a "Back to the Land" cry is heard on all sides. It is true that, when jobs can be secured, the towns pay better wages than the farm-hand can ever hope to receive in agriculture, but it is just as true that living in the towns is so very expensive that the advantage of remaining at the plough is the better of the two. This does not, however, prevent young men from the farming districts abandoning their hereditary calling. With the growing number of unemployed as a result of the business depression and the carrying into effect of the Washington Conference decisions, which have resulted in several shipbuilding yards and iron works having had to dismiss a large number of their workmen, these new-comers have caused another problem and have aggravated the difficulties of the unemployment question.

A very strange thing about the exodus from the rural regions to the urban districts is that this coincides with the finest harvest Japan has had for many years. This would lead one to think that the farmers ought to be happy and contented, but, as a matter of fact, the opposite is the case. The large crops mean a good visible stock of rice and as a result the price was tumbled down considerably. The farmer is loudly clamouring for a minimum price to be fixed on rice and for the cessation of further imports of the country's staple food from China and Burma. Whether the authorities will do this is very doubtful as any attempt to place a minimum price on rice when the crops are good would be setting a dangerous precedent, whilst legislation to that effect and a ban on the import of rice would be a blow to the country at large which is suffering through the tyranny of high prices. The farmers, however, are a big factor so far as the vote goes, and political considerations might induce the Seiyukai (the major party in the Japanese Diet) to prefer the goodwill and votes of the land-owning farmers to the ire of the black-coated town clerk who has not got the franchise.

After leading the life of a Buddhist nun for several years, Miss Buckholz, a German young lady of very prepossessing appearance, left Japan last week. The story of how she came to embrace Buddhism and, incidentally, to spend some time in Japan, borders on the unusual.

Born in Hamburg of aristocratic parentage, Miss Buckholz lost her parents when she was two years of age. She was adopted by a wealthy friend of her mother's and spent her girlhood in the Rhine district. Here, she evinced a great aptitude for music, attracted the attention of a well-known Belgian pianist who gave her lessons and finally took Berlin by storm when she made her *début*. In the midst of her success, she suddenly felt what she describes as "a calling of the spirit" and, abandoning her musical career and all the success that the future promised her, she decided to devote her life to the study of Buddhism as the only way of "easing her soul." Permission having been obtained from her foster-mother, she decided to go to Northern India and spend the rest of her life in the village where Gautama Buddha first saw the light of day. The war broke out and, as a German subject, she could not go to India and so decided instead to come to Japan. While here, she led a strict life, living in one single small room, eating the coarsest Japanese food and submitting to all the restrictions and privations associated with a Buddhist nun, except that she refused to have her head shaved. In return for teaching German and music, she managed to get board and lodging in a Buddhist convent and here devoted herself to the study of Buddhism, and especially to that concentration which the Japanese Buddhists call *Zen* and the Indians *Yoga*. While in the cloister, she received news that her foster-mother had died and had left her a large fortune. She directed that it be all given to the poor of the town in which her foster-mother spent her last days, and in particular to struggling artists. Having learnt what she believed Japanese Buddhism has to teach her, Miss Buckholz left the country and expects to go to Ceylon where she intends to spend the rest of her life in a Buddhist monastery in that Eden of the Indian wave.

Partisan bickering was the feature of the first meeting of the newly-elected Mayor of Yokohama and the meeting of the Tokio Municipal Council. Yokohama has been without a Mayor for some months and a selection was finally made that, it was generally believed, met the wishes of all shades of political opinion. This, however, proved not to be the case, for at the first public reception accorded the new Mayor, which took the form of a dinner, one of the municipal members just opposite him smashed a glass while the Mayor was talking and followed this clownish action by breaking an unopened bottle of beer by the simple method of striking it forcibly on the table, thereby covering the shining dress shirt front of the new Mayor with a generous profusion of glass and frothy beer. Instantly the whole place was in a pandemonium and partisan feeling ran high. In the midst of the noise the Mayor left the room and the

police had to quiet some of the more pugnaciously-inclined. The new Mayor has assumed duties in spite of the unexpected reception he met at his first dinner with his colleagues and has declared that during his tenancy of office he will endeavour to lay down a scheme that will make Yokohama not merely one of the greatest ports in the Orient or on the Pacific, but one of the greatest in the world.

The disorder that attended the meeting of the City Fathers of Tokio was even more Asiatic and resulted in about 60 policemen pouring into the Assembly Room, arresting one, and warning the rest that unruly behaviour will not be tolerated by the guardians of the law.

Should a teacher marry one of his pupils? Japanese girls think not and are to-day up in arms against the principal of a dental school in Tokio who announced his forthcoming marriage to one of his fair pupils. The counter-movement formed by the students has been considerably strengthened by the addition to their ranks of several alumni, and a deputation of the school-girls called on the Minister of Education and explained that either the principal should not marry his pupil or that he should resign. The principal flatly refuses to do either.

The girls' strange request and their boldness—considerable boldness for the Japanese woman—is explained by the report that the principal of the school has secured a divorce from his wife who belongs to a rich family and who, through a donation of Yen. 50,000 to the institution, really helped to put it on a solid foundation. It is also alleged that the divorce is the result of his relations with the pupil in question reaching the ears of his wife. The Minister of Education is reported to be non-plussed as to what to do. The girls threaten to strike if their demands are not complied with.

With a view to selecting the hockey team to be sent to Peking, the Hankow Hockey Club recently arranged an interport trial XI to play against one captained by Mr. Baumgartner. The interport XI on that occasion consisted of the following:—Blake, Little, Boulton, Lowe, Cassels (Capt.), Shaw, Gilmore, Rowland, Lyle, Wakefield and Reid, with the following as reserves—Mancell, Tait and Blears.

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THE CHINA ASSOCIATION

The Annual Dinner in London: Sir Ronald Macleay's Advocacy of British Education and Keener Private Enterprise:

A Suggestion for Bursaries

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Nov. 8.

The China Association held its annual dinner in the Edward VII Rooms at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, yesterday, when a large company, numbering some 200 and representing the varied Far Eastern interests in London assembled. Mr. F. Anderson, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir Ronald Macleay, British Minister to Peking, and Lieut-Gen. Sir George Macdonagh. Among others present were Sir George V. Fiddes, Rear-Admiral G. H. Borrett, Sir John Jordan, Sir Charles P. Lucas, Sir Gilbert Grindle, Sir E. Denison Ross, Sir Alfred Dent, Rear-Admiral Gunner, Sir J. A. Horne, Sir Thomas Jackson, Lord Victor Paget, Maj.-Gen. Sir Dudley Ridout, Sir Newton Stabb, etc.

The usual loyal toasts were proposed by the Chairman and duly honoured.

In proposing "Prosperity to the China Association," the Chairman said:—

I have much pleasure in rising to propose prosperity to the China Association. I did not anticipate that it would fall to my lot to address you from this chair for the third year in succession, but I need not say that I highly appreciate the honour of having been once more elected your President.

We are passing through stirring times. Amidst the roar of the whirlwind of the General Election, with the loud torrent of words and cries, like the sound of many waters, ringing in our ears from morn to night, calling upon us to vote either for "tranquillity" or for "first class brains," or for the new gospel "what's thine is mine—what's mine's my own" amidst all this it is a little difficult, to transport our thoughts to the ends of the earth, and to the issues outstanding in the Far East, where they are as much in need of tranquillity as we are here. In China the political situation is as unstable as ever, but there is nothing new in that. I sometimes think that the French proverb, "*Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose*," is peculiarly applicable to China. Since the revolution in 1911, there has been constant change, and yet the position of affairs is not very different from that of 10 or 11 years ago; and if we look back for many years before that, to the days of our fathers, and to the old time before them, we shall find that many of the problems of these days were essentially not very different from those which confront the country to-day—stability in the country amongst the masses of the people, the absence of stability in the

Government, an apparent inability to make changes, when change is needed, without jeopardizing the whole political fabric. Perhaps the saying of the stout old Scots-woman may be in a way applicable to China, "that there was ow're muckle o' her to be a' weel at ae time."

LANDMARK IN CHINESE HISTORY.

In one respect, however, this year will stand out as a landmark in Chinese history—as the year of the great Washington Conference. It was a great achievement, carried out in the face of formidable difficulties, and in common with all our fellow countrymen we heartily congratulate our distinguished delegates, and their advisers (the chief of whom, Sir John Jordan, we are glad to see here to-night) upon the eminent success of their mission. Outstanding features of the Conference were the conciliatory and friendly attitude of the Japanese, and the conspicuous ability with which the Chinese conducted their case; both of which made it possible to arrive at a settlement of questions which had been sources of friction and ill-feeling for many years. One would have thought that the diplomatic success of the Chinese delegates, which, amongst other things, gained for their country the rendition of Shantung and the prospect of freedom from foreign interference or pressure, for, at any rate, some time to come, would have so greatly enhanced the prestige of the Central Government that the whole country would have united in supporting it, in order that, having dealt so ably with external affairs, it might be given an opportunity of tackling the no less difficult internal problems, but apparently this has not happened.

The present Government in Peking includes some men of great ability, amongst them Dr. Wellington Koo, the late Chinese Minister in London, and one of the Washington delegates; it has the support of a large number of the old Parliament, and the moral, if not the very active, support of Wu Pei-fu, who succeeded in defeating Chang Tso-lin this summer; but with all this, it has been unable to assert its authority throughout the country. Hsu Shu-Cheng is in command of a hostile force in Fukien province, and he captured Foochow about three weeks ago. According to reports in the press, Sun Yat-sen is said to be at the back of this trouble, while Chang Tso-lin in Manchuria has secured new supplies of munitions from Vladivostok, notwithstanding the Arms Embargo, and is evidently preparing for further trouble. The chief difficulty of the Central Government is the old one of want of

money, many of the provinces having stopped supplies. It is just a little difficult quite to understand how the opponents of the Central Government manage to keep the pot boiling, but somehow they seem to have plenty of funds. According to recent speeches in Peking and in London, the crux of the position at present is the negotiation of a foreign loan, and the terms upon which it can be raised. No doubt the two facts, that the authority of the Central Government is challenged in certain areas, and that default has been made in the case of certain unsecured loans, will make it imperative that there should be no doubt about the security for any projected new loan, and also that proper guarantees will be forthcoming regarding the purposes for which the proceeds of such a loan are to be used.

A COURSE FOR THE POWERS.

If the spirit is willing on both sides, and if the atmosphere of Washington prevails, we may reasonably hope that some terms eventually will be arranged which will be acceptable to the Chinese Government in the difficult position in which it is placed at present, and also to the investors who may trust that Government with their funds. After all, the total Chinese debt is less than three months revenue of this country, there are only 7,000 miles of railways in the whole of that vast country, as compared with nearly 40,000 in India and 280,000 in America, the country has a currency not of paper, but of solid silver, it has an enormous area of rich soil, and the greatest population in the world. Surely, if the great nations who dealt with Chinese affairs in Washington on such friendly lines were to co-operate in a helpful spirit in support of any Chinese Government which can reasonably be held to command the confidence of a majority of the people, they would confer great benefits, not only on the Chinese people, but on their own nationals as well, and, by re-establishing confidence in the Far East, would do much to rehabilitate prosperity throughout the world. In fact, there is almost nothing which the members of the Four-Power Pact could not accomplish, either in the Far East or elsewhere, if they are united and work cordially together. They would be, as it were, the "Elder Statesmen" of all the nations of the world.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be about the policy of the late Government in some parts of the world, there are none, amongst British subjects connected with the Far East, about the management of our affairs there. We are all glad to acknowledge the active support accorded to British interests by H. M. Government and the sympathetic and helpful spirit in which it is given. If I were to make any suggestion of a change, it would be to repeat the advice given by the late Mr. Charles Ross, in this room two years ago, and by our Chairman, Mr. Landale, at the annual general meeting in July, that it would be an advantage if

our own north and south in China were drawn closer together. As time goes on, it seems to us that the course of events makes it more and more clear that it would be in the general interest if the Diplomatic Service, the Consular Service and the Government of Hongkong were all under the same Department of State.

In conclusion, I would only and that, as in the past, the chief aim of this Association is to further British interests in China by doing all in its power to maintain the most friendly and cordial relations with our Chinese friends, and so, in honouring the toast of prosperity to the China Association, we are all expressing the hope that the friendship which has happily been established between the people of this country and the people of China for so many years will long continue.

Mr. L. N. Leefs proposed the health of the guests. He said that the annual dinner provided an opportunity for renewing old friendships made in China, and he saw many familiar faces gathered around the table. It also enabled them to meet those who in various capacities were serving various interests in China. He referred particularly to Sir Ronald Macleay, and remarked that they were all optimists so far as China was concerned, though perhaps their optimism at times was somewhat highly tried. He expressed the hope that Sir Ronald Macleay would witness the end of the constant quarrels among the Chinese which were hindering the development and prosperity of that great country. It was with lively satisfaction he remembered the benefits and pleasures involved in the presence in the Far East of the British Fleet, and he welcomed the presence among them that evening of the representatives of the Navy and the Army in Rear-Admiral Borrett and Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Macdonagh. He asked those present to drink to the health of their guests, with which toast he coupled the name of Sir Ronald Macleay.

THE BRITISH MINISTER'S ADVICE.

Sir Ronald Macleay, in reply, remarked on his pleasure at finding himself placed among such a galaxy of talent. There were many things he might say, but as they were aware, diplomatists belonged to a tongue-tied company. He was sensible of the difficulties which confronted the British representatives at Peking, and he appreciated the immense responsibilities of that office. China was changing, chiefly owing to the influx of the new ideas of young Chinese who were receiving their education in missionary schools in China and in universities in the United States and Japan. Chinese newspapers, too, were becoming organs of public opinion more than ever before. Young China, in short, had to be considered and dealt with. He left China just after the death of Yuan Shih-kai. It was unfortunate that China had not yet thrown up another man of the strength and capacity of Yuan Shih-kai, but China must take time; they must have patience

and faith in the fundamental common-sense and industry of China.

The Washington Conference was an immense landmark in the history of China. The old idea of spheres of influence was giving way to healthy co-operation and China must help in order to carry out this policy. China's crying need was want of money, but she was not alone in this respect. Young China was inclined to think it was our bounden duty to help with a large loan, but capital was scarce and shy. Money eventually came from the public, but before they paid up they were going to insist on guarantees. It was up to China to provide those guarantees and put her house in order. China must work out her own salvation in this respect. If satisfactory guarantees were forthcoming, he did not think China would experience much difficulty in getting financial help from America, Japan or Britain. The proceeds of her tariffs should be devoted to productive works, and as regards the principle of imitation of armaments it was thought that China was at present maintaining an unnecessary number of men under arms. He hoped China would see her way to general disarmament when an end had been put to the present quarrels. When this was done there would be no difficulty in the way of capital to help put her house in order, pay off her debts, and enable her to start off afresh.

The China Association could help by encouraging the education of young Chinese on British lines. They could try and attract these students, the majority of whom were not coming to England for their education. They had to compete with American missionary effort in China, which was well equipped with funds. He was surprised to learn that, of the Chinese students in England, the majority came from Singapore and elsewhere, but not from China. A lot came to study law, which perhaps was somewhat unnecessary. He would prefer to see them learning engineering or medicine. The China Association might offer bursaries or scholarships so that Chinese students might learn something really useful, possibly from English railway companies. The Argentine was an example of the great work performed by British railwaymen, who had contributed largely to the success of that republic. He held strongly that private enterprise must do this thing; the Government was too hard up. He threw out the suggestion to the Association to encourage a larger number of Chinese students to come to England and learn really useful practical trades.

In conclusion, he said it was an immense satisfaction to him to feel that he could count upon their co-operation. When he was in China before, he had been privileged to sit at the feet of the greatest Minister Britain ever had in China—Sir John Jordan—and he hoped to follow humbly in his footsteps.

Mr. D. C. Rutherford, in proposing the health of the Chairman, re-

CHINKIANG NOTES

Student Patriotism: New Motor Road: Promising Harvests

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chinkiang, Dec. 15

The students in the government schools are bestirring themselves to arouse patriotic sentiments in the minds of their fellow citizens. Small groups go out in procession through the streets, carrying flags, beating drums and calling upon one and all to subscribe funds towards the purchase of the Shantung railway, and they up collections as they go along.

The new motor road to Yangchow is nearing completion, but so far no men have been found enterprising enough to form a company to purchase motor-cars and thus open up a quick service to Yangchow. This port is one of continual change, and its personnel does not remain the same for any lengthy period.

Our assistant Commissioner, Mr. May, with his wife and family, have recently been transferred to Tientsin and they will be missed from our community. Our port doctor also is about to take his departure to enter upon new duties in North China.

We have had a long spell of mild, dry weather and the wheat crops all about here look in a healthy condition. Large tracts of farm land which were under water last year are now drained off and much of it is flourishing in green.

THE U. S. military authorities in Peking took a census of the American population in the capital on December 1, recording a total of 1,286 people. An analysis of the figures shows that the civilians number 936, and out of this total 512 are females and 424 males. In the Rockefeller Establishment there are 43 men compared with 69 women, while in missionary circles women are again predominant, numbering 119 against 55 men. Of the female population 166 are unmarried as against only 36 bachelors.

marked on the worldwide admiration of the voluntary work performed by Britain. The China Association could speak with authority on things Chinese, and he trusted their actions would at all times be guided by prudence and knowledge. Their Chairman had worked indefatigably for the past seven years, and the fact that this was his second year of office as President was sufficient testimony to the value of his services. He wished him many years of health and strength so that they would all benefit by his help and sound advice.

The Chairman briefly responded.

OUR BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Adventures of a Tsingtao Airman: The Work of Dr. Ross: Shipwrecked Missionaries: Travellers from Shanghai: Campaign Against Smugglers

CANADA-CHINA MONEY ORDER SERVICE

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C. Nov. 23.

Interesting references to a war incident in China and England are contained in the "Secrets of Scotland Yard," a series of articles by Sir Basil Thomson, who was chief of the Criminal Investigation Department from 1913 to 1921. His writings are being given publicity on Canada and the United States. He relates the experiences of Gunther Pluschow, a German air officer from Tsingtao, who was the only German officer who escaped from Donnington Hall. Gunther Pluschow, says Sir Basil, escaped in his machine from Tsingtao when the fortress was captured by the Japanese, made his way to Shanghai and thence to San Francisco and New York. There he obtained a false Swiss passport, as a fitter, under the name of Ernst Suse, with which he embarked for Italy, but, to his great indignation, the British interpreter at Gibraltar spoke such fluent German that he was betrayed into unguarded observations; he was arrested and sent to England, where he was interned at Donnington. His escape from there was managed with great skill, states Sir Basil.

On July 4, 1915, he and an officer named Trefftz reported sick and remained in bed. At roll call, the N. C. O. ticked them off. It was raining hard and they had no difficulty in slipping away to the outer enclosure and hiding in the bushes. At 6 p.m., the doors between the inner and outer enclosures were locked and they remained outside. Other officers were occupying their beds when the roll was taken, and at 10.30 "Die Wacht am Rhein" was sung from the windows to inform them that they had not been missed. They climbed the wire entanglements and made for Derby, where they separated, each man finding his way independently to London.

According to Pluschow's admissions in his book, "Adventures of the Tsingtao Flying Man," published in Dutch, the airman when in London spent his nights in Hyde Park, in suburban gardens, and in a lair under a timber stack at Greenwich. Twice he was plunged into the mud at low water and nearly drowned while setting out in the dark to swim to the mooring buoy. "As we discovered too late," Sir Basil Thomson adds, "he eluded the registration regulations by passing his nights with different women, at whose rooms he was not called upon to register at all, for he was amply provided with money and he knew London well from a former sojourn in 1913." He board-

ed the buoy to which the Princess Julian was moored, hid himself in one of the ship's lifeboats after climbing the cable, stole a landing card from a seasick passenger, landed at Rotterdam and was accorded an ovation by the German colony at a public luncheon arranged by the German Consul.

CANADIAN APPLES FOR CHINA.

Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner to China at Shanghai, left Victoria to-day on the Empress of Australia for the Orient, after a tour of Eastern Canada and the Pacific Coast. "As the Adriatic was to ancient Venice, so the Pacific will be to Vancouver," said Dr. Ross here. He addressed both the Canadian Club and the Vancouver Board of Trade at luncheons arranged specially for him, interviewed many exporters and importers, and, while in Eastern Canada, visited every important industrial centre. He said he found the Hon. J. A. Robb, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, at Ottawa, willing to help in every way possible the successful establishment of the permanent sales room for Canadian goods at Shanghai. There was an eager demand for space, low rentals for space would be charged, and manufacturers entering the exhibit would be called upon to supply their own salesmen. While in British Columbia, Dr. Ross was taken on a tour of a famous apple-growing belt in the Okanagan, where, owing to the enormous surplus of fruit from drooping trees, luscious apples and peaches are by sheer necessity often dumped by the ton to feed pigs or thrown into the lakes. He intends to try and widen the market in China for this now wasted output.

A MISSIONARY'S EXPERIENCE.

To be shipwrecked in a smuggler's cove is not an event that occurs in the lives of many missionaries. Such was the experience, however, of Dr. W. O. Ballantyne, who, accompanied by his wife, reached Victoria two days ago on the Yokohama Maru. Mr. Ballantyne related his experience. It was during a typhoon on the steamship Namshung, during a trip along the North China coast, that the boat was driven to Opium Island, 15 miles north of Swatow. After battling with huge seas, with steam full on, the vessel was driven ashore and the passengers and crew made a dash for life in a small boat for the cove, where they remained for three days in the protection of an old smugglers' fort. Dr. Ballantyne has spent 47 years in missionary work in the Far East, principally in India.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO.

The Rev. Dr. Murdock Mackenzie, of Honan, North China, before leaving here recently to resume his duties as a missionary in China, after spending a furlough in Canada, gave a fighting address to a large Presbyterian audience. In the course of his remarks, he referred in scathing terms to men of nominally Christian lands who, when their own countries were going dry, were making special efforts to establish the liquor business in China and to the slogan of a great tobacco combine, "A cigarette in the mouth of every Chinese."

SHANGHAI TRAVELLERS.

Sir Edward and Lady Pearce, returning from England to Shanghai, arrived at Quebec on the Empress of France on November 9 and enjoyed a few days of enjoyable Canadian fall weather, outside of the Pullman car. They were booked to sail to-day on the Empress of Australia. On November 16 there arrived at San Francisco aboard the President Lincoln, Sir Beilby Alston, formerly British Minister to Peking and Mr. Elmer Sperry, inventor of the gyroscope compass. Sir Beilby Alston was on his way to the Argentine Republic, to take up his new post as Ambassador. Other arrivals from the Orient in the past few days included Mr. E. H. Dowler, managing director of Dowler, Forbes & Co., of Shanghai; Mr. P. J. Smith, of Mustard & Co., Miss E. Angus of Shanghai, who has been staying at the Hotel Vancouver, Rev. George K. King, of Buctouche, New Brunswick, Canada, and Miss Edna Baird, of this city, who will sail next week on the Empress of Asia to take up missionary work in China and who will be the principals in a marriage ceremony before the liner sails. The bride-to-be has been "showered" with useful gifts by girl friends at social functions given in her honour.

CLEVER SMUGGLERS CAUGHT.

Customs officials along this coast are particularly active just now in their attempts to stop smuggling aboard incoming liners from China and Japan. Yee Kee, who had sown 24 silk shirts and other silk under the cover of the mattress of his bed in an Empress boat, was fined \$150 and lost the goods, which were valued at \$200. Fung Fang-yuk got into the hands of the police after he had concealed, as he thought, 21 tins of opium in cavities cut in the inner walls of his specially constructed wooden trunk. "No brains" was his ejaculation when the drug was detected. The China Mail str. Nanking, just arrived at San Francisco, was found to have 9,600 oz of opium, valued at \$80,000, hidden in the fireroom boilers. Arrests are pending.

CHINESE SCHOOLBOY STABBED.

The Chinese colony here—Shanghai Alley particularly—has got the police running around in circles in their search for a Chinese lad who, during a quarrel in Central School, stabbed with a

penknife Wing Ben, aged 14, who lies dangerously wounded in hospital, with an ugly gash in the abdomen. The Chinese have got the police on a wild goose chase and interest is keen among white citizens as to which side will win in the end.

MONEY ORDER SERVICES.

The Canadian Post Office Department announces that, commencing January 1, a direct money order service from Canada to China will be inaugurated.

Lightner, the Narcotics King, Found Guilty: Sentence Held Over On Appeal

Nov. 29.

Dave Lightner, known as "The Narcotic King," who was captured in Shanghai after a chase extending 20,000 miles following a gaol-break, has been found guilty at Portland of offences under the Drug Act. Sentence has been postponed for 10 days to permit presentation of his motion of appeal.

Lightner, who, it will be remembered, was detected working in the stokehold of the steamer West Farallon on the Pacific following wireless messages with the authorities, has made a keen fight for the retention of his liberty. Every legal "play" has been introduced. Before selection of a jury in the present charges, counsel for Lightner declared that the accused was a citizen of Canada, had been seized in Shanghai, later forcibly abducted from the jurisdiction of the U. S. Department of Labour and brought to Portland, from Los Angeles, where the steamer landed him, for trial on a narcotics charge which was pending against him when he fled to China. Judge Bean, however, upheld the District Attorney's argument that Lightner's citizenship made no difference to the court, and that local authorities had a prior claim over the immigration department because Lightner was a fugitive from justice when he fell into the hands of the immigration guards.

Other accusations, which caused sensations, but which collapsed before conviction were: that Police Detective Persinger of Portland had sent Patrolman Nicholls to Lightner with the offer that Persinger would leave town if he were given \$2,000; also that Dr. J. A. Linville, federal prohibition enforcement officer, and a narcotics agent, Mitchell, had "crossed" Lightner after promising him certain rewards for his work as an informer (Lightner confessed he was an underworld "snitch" as well as a drug peddler). Lightner's counsel also claimed that Linville and Mitchell had advised and urged "the Narcotic King" to forfeit his \$2,000 bond and flee to Australia or China. In addition it was charged that these officers had promised to "hush things up" if Lightner would aid them in capturing drugs on a foreign vessel at Astoria, Oregon, last June.

CHINESE STEAMER PENALIZED.

According to advices received by the American Customs here from

Washington, a penalty of \$227,990 was imposed on the China Mail steamer Nanking by the government for the recent seizures of opium aboard the ship. The amount of the bond required before the ship could sail was reduced from \$445,800 to the exact sum of the penalty as a result of an appeal by counsel for the company.

MURDER CHARGE DROPPED.

After three trials and jury disagreements Wong O-sang, a prominent Chinese merchant, has been released from custody. He was charged with the murder of one Wing Chong and at the last trial was sentenced to be hanged. It was found on appeal that jurors in the second panel had been included in the third and eventually the Crown dropped the case, which had already cost some thousands of dollars. Wong O-sang, who expects to return to China, was a former vice-president of the Chinese Nationalist League. Following his release members of the league celebrated the reunion, 75 members of the organization being present.

RELEASED ON TECHNICALITY.

Because Ho Shee, wife of Lee Wah-yim, of this city, was held in custody on a warrant signed by the Deputy Minister of Immigration, instead of by the Minister, Mr. Justice Gregory in court here, ordered her release on a writ of *habeas corpus*. She contended she was the wife of a naturalized British subject, whereas the authorities booked her as subject to deportation. Her counsel's victory, on a technicality, came on the very eve of the day of sailing of the Empress of Australia, which was to carry the Chinese wife back to China.

MRS. VANDERBILT SAILS.

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and her daughter Cornelia sailed to-day aboard the Empress of Asia for Japan and China. Also a passenger was Nicholas N. Ivanoff, a former dealer in electrical equipment in the Ural Mountains of Russia. He is on his way to Vladivostok to engage in the fur business. He left that city in 1918 after making a terrible trip from his mountain home to the Siberian coast. The days of his exile have been spent in New York where he learned the import and export business and perfected his command of English.

THE international golf match at Hongkong this year has resulted in a victory for Scotland over England, a reversal of the decision on the last occasion. In the singles Scotland scored 14½ points against 10½ by England, and in the foursomes 4½ against England's 4½, thus winning by 3½ points. Interesting victories for Scotland were those of A. B. Stewart and T. W. Hill over H. R. Buckland and R. M. Smith respectively, although the foursome between these players was unproductive of points. Besides those mentioned, other players well-known to Shanghai who participated in the match were P. A. Cox, H. P. Winslow (England) and R. L. Moncrieff (Scotland).

"THE TIMES' " VIEWS OF CHINA

The Danger of Rivalry Among Foreign Powers: Influences of the Western World

London, Dec. 19.

Pointing out that the native ills of China are aggravated and envenomed by the strange, conflicting influences of the Western world, "The Times" in a leading article to-day, commenting on its Peking correspondent's despatch of December 16, asks whether the Western peoples, who bear some responsibility for the present state of China and for whom her speedy recovery is a matter of great economic and political importance, must stand idle till the destructive process has worked itself out. The journal declares that the peril would be grave if the disorders reached the point of provoking foreign intervention in a form which would stimulate rivalry among the Powers.

"The Times" urges that the foundations of a reasonable policy towards China, framed at Washington, should not be allowed to remain a dead-letter and, in conclusion, says that, if the interested Powers courageously apply serious thought to the problem and frame a simple scheme for joint reconstruction, they could make a stable Government possible, while simultaneously healing half their own ills.—*Reuter*.

ENEMY PROPERTY

Scrip in German Names

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains the following:—

In view of attempts to negotiate scrip and share certificates bearing the names of German nationals, warning is given that all shares in British companies belonging to German nationals on the 10th day of January, 1920, were, by the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, placed under the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and have in most cases already been sold, even where the Custodian was not in the possession of the original share certificates. Scrip and share certificates bearing the names of German nationals dated prior to January 10, 1920, are therefore *prima facie* valueless. In case of doubt, inquiry should be made from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Courts of Justice.

A similar warning also applies to the case of shares in the names of other enemy nationals.

THE students of Peking have revived the Esperanto Association which has for some time been defunct. The main reason for the resuscitation of this institution is the return from Finland of Mr. Alasenko, the blind Russian post, who took an active part in it previously.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

**Political Campaigning; New Shipping Strikes: Control of Wool
Export: Power from Molasses—Queensland's State Trading:
Over Production of Fruit.**

THE FAR EAST TRADE COMMISSIONER

From Our Own Correspondent.

Melbourne, Nov. 14.

Unless there are some quite unforeseen developments in store the present National Government will go back to power. In Victoria there is a strong agitation already against the Prime Minister, but even this is losing force as it becomes evident that it is a hostile agitation and nothing more. Indeed a section of the anti-Hughes combination has already quarrelled with another section, arguing that the opposition voiced is not against Hughes but against his supporters. Such an attitude alone is condemnatory of those who take it up.

We are having exactly what we should have at a general election, namely a clarification of public opinion. A few weeks ago Jones objected to this, and Brown condemned that; but to day the question is, "What are you going to do about it?" The persons who have done so much criticizing are now being asked for their alternative, in regard to specific acts which they condemn, and the difficulty of answering such questions cannot be overcome by the old-fashioned expedient of saying, "A doctor does not prescribe until he is called in." The Prime Minister continues to say that his government has been the best of all possible governments, and asks, "What would you have done that we did not do, and what would you have left undone that we did do?" There are of course answers to these questions but they are not to be found in the mouths of political novices. It is recognized that the novices may possibly weaken the Nationalists, but they will only do so by adding to the strength of the Labour party. In no case, however, can Labour conceivably secure power. The result is that the election campaign is most uninteresting, and outside of those to whom politics is a livelihood the whole campaign makes no pulse beat faster.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

There seems a fatality about the approach of Christmas, with its tourist trade, and its holidayings by those who have been working all the rest of the year. The New Zealand seamen are once again hanging up the shipping, upon which the Dominion depends almost entirely for its communications. Australia is being touched by the New Zealand crews refusing duty in Australian waters, unless they are paid Australian rates of wages. This of course is an illustration of the manner in which the International works. Its purpose is not so much to increase wages, for a few days, but to make the carrying

on of the shipping business by any enterprise—public or private—impossible.

The action by the New Zealand seamen has stirred the Australian seamen or rather the British seamen on steamers in Australia, into activity, under the supreme guidance of Thomas Walsh, the husband of the quondam-heroine of disorder, Adelaide Pankhurst. Under the Navigation Act trading along the coast of Australia is protected just like any other business. Ships upon non-Australian registers cannot, without special permit, do any coastal trading, unless they are certified as paying their crews Australian rates of wages while thus engaged. The maritime unions are now amusing themselves by sticking up overseas steamers, which have inter-state passengers on board by permission, arguing that they are entitled to extra pay while those passengers are aboard the ships. The Orvieta, one of the big Orient liners, is to-day passing its time anchored in Hobson's Bay. It has already incurred a loss of several hundreds if not thousands of pounds. The newspapers tell us that there are four inter-state passengers still aboard, the rest having been franked to their destinations by rail. It is alleged that the men, so soon as these four quit the ship, are quite willing to resume work. It is with the help of such pinpricks that the revolutionaries hope to create chaos, and it is by treating the revolutionary leaders as honourable antagonists that the greatest of shipping combines is "laughed at in its board." But the Shipping Combine is very busy trying to damn the Commonwealth control of a tithe of the trade.

WOOL AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The shearers' strike has passed us by like a mere summer breeze. There were many industrial meteorologists who explained that "hell had broken loose," that the poor working man was ruined, and the bloated capitalist triumphant. Secretaries of the employers' organizations vied with secretaries of the Australian Workers Union to place on record the fact that the pastoralists were triumphant and that the workers had won the fight. It required but a Mary Johnson faithfully to describe the feelings of the rank and file. Anyhow the chief fact remains, namely that the wool has been taken off the sheep, and the owners of the clip are busily engaged in a controversy not as to how the wool shall be clipped but as to how it shall be placed upon the market.

What is known as "B.A.W.R.A." was a wool realization company

formed to unload surplus stocks. It has been quite successful. Now "Bawra" proposes that it should not dissolve upon completion of its work, but that it should continue to control. Naturally all those wool-brokers who have been cut out of the business, and the small owners whose proxies have been proxies, and nothing more, seek to recover their independence. They will probably succeed, though it is certain that they will lose in the process. It is recognized by few that such enormous combinations as the Oil, Meat, Iron and Steel, and Sugar Trusts have won by their ability and organization, that they have paid the producer more and charged the consumer less, and have yet made huge profits. The proposed permanent Bawra scares the man with a half dozen bundles of badly cured skins, or the pastoralist with a paltry couple of thousand sheep, into which the travelling worker cuts with hand shears, and indeed threatens to be as big as any of the "Trust" bogeys. It is curious to note that the very men who denounce such combines are busily engaged forming them. However the fact remains that Dr. Page argues on behalf of his country political party that the government should not interfere, while at least the most important section of the most important primary industry is definitely supporting such interference, if necessary.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

At last, at long last, the Bureau of Commerce and Industry has issued a report, and this is numbered 1922, though it is very obvious that it cannot cover this year of grace which even now has some months to run. On more careful examination we find that it professes to carry on up to the end of June, 1922, and no further. Possibly your correspondent is prejudiced. He has times out of number remarked upon the fact that the China Trade Commissioner's reports to Australia are man-handled and re-edited at this end. It is no breach of confidence now to say that Mr. E. S. Little, since his appointment, has supplied no fewer than 13 bulletins. I need not enumerate them, but I am quite prepared to say that, at this end of the business, not one person in a thousand ever heard of them. Had they enlarged upon such pastimes as cricket, football or tennis, their popularity would have been immediate; as they only dealt with the "life-blood"—trade—of the nation there were few so mean as to admit even a nodding acquaintance with the facts.

For purely political reasons the newspapers, and for purely business reasons the traders with the East, have objected to the Government taking any interest in Australia's export trade. They even objected to the Bureau of Commerce and Industry on the grounds that it was a useless waste of money. Probably the Bureau itself has not done much good. It certainly seems to have been hopelessly incompetent in the matter of giv-

ing publicity to the reports of our Commissioner in the East. Up to the end of last June it had cost nearly £14,000 for three years. The amount is trifling in a country which collects this year £650,000 in taxation alone on amusements. Yet there it is. One can hardly pick up a newspaper without finding travellers from what is our Near East complaining that there is "lashings" of business to be done, and not an Australian soul to do it. A remedy will of course be found, but so far Australians require convincing as to the facts.

MOLASSES AND POWER ALCOHOL.

The above reminds me of a new development in Australia, which I believe will be far-reaching. If a personal note may be introduced your correspondent has for many years—almost since the invention of internal combustion engines—argued that the cane-sugar mills should make power alcohol, and the farmers should abandon horses, hurricane lamps and coloured labour and take to alcohol-driven field implements. This of course had as its main argument the fact that the sugar mills produced molasses, for which there was no market, and as the running of them into creeks and rivers destroyed the fish it actually cost them money to get rid of their molasses.

To-day a company is being floated, with half a million of capital, to convert molasses into power alcohol. It has agreement with a number of raw sugar mills, all in the one district, and proposes to pay 20/- per ton for the molasses. The fact that this will add a trifle on to the value of the farmer's sugar cane is a small matter compared with the fact that it spells the abolition of the horse, the stable, the harness-maker, the chaff-cutter, and the local wheelwright. The farmer will now employ machines, and he will draw his driving power from the central distillery in his own district. He will be able to collect his tank-load of power alcohol of a Sunday, just as 40 years ago he had to draw his water casks filled at the adjacent creek or water-hole. Yet another milestone in the work of proving it possible for white men to work in the tropics at a profitable wage!

AUSTRALIA'S GOD.

In a moment of possible irritation the Prime Minister replied the other day to his many critics who keep demanding that he should economize. Economy, they say, is the only legitimate way in which we can reduce our national debt. It may be true that the value of the sovereign is still 50 per cent. below what it was before the war, but the critics demand that somehow the cost of the public service shall be reduced—and that without lowering wages or giving any one the sack.

Said Mr. Hughes, just before the famous Spring racing carnival, "The Melbourne people ask for economy. If you could see their god, he would be found to take the form of a horse. They bet, they live in the best hotels, they use mo-

tors, they smoke excellent cigars, and they worship at the equine shrine, and pay tribute to it. The newspapers report their doings, and at the same time demand that I should economize." It is hardly necessary for me to record the results of the Spring racing in Sydney and Melbourne. It is sufficient for my purpose to mention that this poverty-stricken country once again put up a record of attendances and money invested in the principal races. It is little wonder that the Commonwealth Treasurer, a Flinders' Lane business man, cannot refrain from re-echoing his leader's words, and telling Australians how prosperous and fortunate they are.

It is not so very long ago that complaints were rife because Australia had insufficient balances in London, and the banks were curtailing credit as a consequence. Now we are selling much more than we buy, and our London balances are inconveniently plethoric. Which ever way it goes the critics blame the Government—either the tariff is too high or too low; there should be less paper money or there should be more—but the chief columns of the press have been devoted to horse. It is probably not untrue to say that the lack of interest in the general elections can only be expected, if politicians will have their trampy question of deciding the national life of the country brought up during the horse-racing season.

STATE ENTERPRISES.

It really seems that the charges against the old Labour Party that it favoured nationalization is rather tilting at a windmill. In most cases the so-called State enterprises amount to very little. The Governments concerned lose money on them, chiefly because they use them for political purposes.

Queensland is the last shocking example, not that its losses amount to much as compared with the general but indefinite losses which the State has incurred during the past seven years of Labour rule. The Auditor-General has been telling us his story of these enterprises. It does not differ much from that of the official head of the State Enterprise Department. There are butchers' shops, cattle stations, produce agency, railway refreshment rooms, fish supply, one public house and a cannery. The debt of the whole lot to the Treasury now stands at very nearly £2,000,000, of which £1,660,000 is debited to the cattle stations. There are some 86 butchers' shops throughout the State, but as the private shops number as many hundreds it is difficult to think that these few matter very much one way or the other. It is admitted that private enterprise has, with the fall in the price of cattle, given the State undertakings a rough time. Still they were able to produce a credit balance which was promptly transferred in order to enable one of the other features to make a better showing.

For the past year profits have been

made on the butchers' shops, the hotel and the railway refreshment rooms, and losses upon the cattle stations, the produce agency, the cannery and the fish supply. The losses exceed the profits by £447,000. Of this amount the cattle stations account for £400,000. The butchers' shops were largely supplied with privately grown beef, while the State stations held on to their own stock, trusting to the future. The Babinda public house had no competitor in its locality, and the railway refreshment rooms were obviously a monopoly. It is not, therefore, unfair to say that where profits were made the State had practically no competition to encounter. But these incursions into State trading are of the most trampy nature. They neither affirm nor deny any general principle, and the stranger could traverse Queensland from one end to the other and not meet more instances of State Enterprise than he would in a day's journey between France and Italy. But there are other forms of State enterprise which are wrapped away, and catalogued under mines and so forth. There are several coal mines, and whether they pay their way or not they are developing seams which private enterprise has not touched. To call this sort of thing State Socialism is of course to pay it undue honour, or to reduce the theory of State Socialism to the level of a feeble joke.

THE FRUIT FARMER.

There is no question but that the settlement of fruit-growers in this country, especially about the irrigation areas of Victoria and New South Wales, is creating its own problem. One is reminded of the man who discovered that if he pruned back his passion vines at a certain time he would have fruit to supply at a handsome price to an empty market. He was so pleased that he supplied the information (with photos of my farm, of myself pruning of myself packing the fruit, etc.) for publication. He got the honour and glory, but his friends followed his example and between them smashed the market in the coming year. Similarly the fruitgrowers have done too well, and while in 1916-17 they had 177,000 acres producing fruit, in 1920-21 they had 214,500 in bearing, with 65,000 acres coming on. Now there is an over-production of fruit. The jam-makers blame the sugar people, but word is coming in from abroad to show that bad business has been done all over the world.

Upon analysis it is found that the chief fruits concerning which the growers are suffering from panic are not jam fruits at all, with the exception of plums. The principal increases are in such fruits as apples, bananas, oranges, peaches and pears. It was even suggested that a number of trees should be torn out and the land converted into grazing for sheep. Happily this sort of folly fell flat. The jam manufacturers also threatened not to operate this year, but that effort to cut down

prices for fruit has been killed by the Commonwealth government which has stepped in and aided the formation of a pool.

Of course the fruit-grower, after the terrific war boom export of jams, had to anticipate a slump. Hitherto he had treated his business with the least consideration. Bad jams, inferior tinned stuff, and high priced green fruits in the cities were all the same to him. Now he is being compelled "to sit up and take notice," with the result that the area under orchards which now seems too big will be rapidly increased, and quite possibly within the next ten years doubled. It is probable also that the jam-makers and canners will find it necessary to give some attention to their business.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Prohibition on the High Seas: Grave International Problem: Amusing Incidents

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Nov. 21.

The Attorney General's decision that ships flying the American flag, in whatever part of the world they may be, are subject to the prohibition law in all its stringency, and that foreign ships come under the same law the moment they come within three miles of the coast of the United States or of any of its possessions, highly elated the prohibitionists without carrying any corresponding dismay into the ranks of their opponents or into those of foreign steamship companies, it being the general opinion that the Attorney General's decision, at least so far as it related to foreign ships, would not be sustained by the courts. In the case of American ships, the decision took immediate effect, and the time allowed foreign ships in which to conform to the law as thus interpreted was so short that an immediate judicial ruling became imperatively necessary, and it was only a few days before a formidable array of counsel, representing all the great trans-Atlantic and some other steamship companies, appeared before a U. S. circuit judge in New York, seeking an injunction to restrain the Government from enforcing its interpretation of the law.

After issuing a temporary injunction, the distinguished judge (Mr. Justice Hand) before whom the case was argued finally gave judgement in favour of the Government. Both American and foreign steamship companies have appealed to the Supreme Court, but, so far as the former are concerned, it would seem to the lay mind as if Justice Hand had effectually disposed of their contention in one pregnant sentence. "It is inconceivable," he said, "that a country should profess under its fundamental law to forbid the use of intoxicants and yet allow them

without stint upon ships that sailed under its flag."

DEATH TO U.S. SHIPPING.

American steamship owners declare emphatically that the interpretation of the law upheld by the Attorney General and Justice Hand means death to American shipping. As if to accentuate this gloomy prediction, Justice Hand's decision was quickly followed by the cancellation of a large number of reservations, including one representing \$25,000, taken on American steamships that have been advertising Mediterranean and round-the-world tours for the coming winter. One American steamship company promptly took the bull by the horns and transferred two of the finest ships sailing under the American flag to a foreign registry, but the Government at once notified the company that such transfer would not be permitted. Until the Supreme Court renders its decision, which is not expected for several months, not a drop of liquor will be permitted to be sold on any American ship and foreign ships will be required to put their supplies under seal on reaching the three-mile limit, as they have been doing for some time.

The problem, so grave in its international possibilities, is not without its humorous aspects. American ships, prohibited by their own Government from so much as carrying a drop of liquor, are regularly refused clearance papers by British port authorities until they comply with the Navigation Laws by taking four quarts of brandy on board for use in case of sickness.

Another amusing incident occurred in connexion with the arrival at Plymouth of an American steamer that in mid-ocean had received orders to seal up its stock of liquor. After a mock funeral attended by a consignment to the waves of an effigy of John Barleycorn, passengers assembled on deck and sang:—

Four and twenty Yankee boys, feeling very dry,
Came to Merrie England, to get a case of rye.

When the case was opened the Yanks began to sing:

"To—with Mr. Volstead! God save the King!"

Yesterday, two bills were introduced in the House of Representatives that might conceivably solve two perplexing problems at one stroke. Both of them legalize the manufacture, importation and sale of light wines and beer, imposing a heavy tax upon them, and devoting the proceeds—estimated in one bill at \$500,000,000 per annum and in the other at \$700,000,000—to the soldiers' bonus.

The engagement is announced of Mr. A. F. Creedy, A.C.A., late of the Kailan Mining Administration, to Miss M. Carr of Shanghai. The marriage will take place in London next April, and the honeymoon will be spent at Teignmouth, in Devon. Mr. Creedy and fiancée are now on their way home.

THE MODERNIZING OF CHINA

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Nov. 3.

Mr. Chao Hsin-chu, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, spoke at the Forum Club on the evening of November 2 on the subject of Anglo-Chinese relations and Chinese women. Mr. Chu said an unfortunate diplomatist should not be expected to deal with the heavy-weight problems of the day; he was out of the job in political campaigning. Therefore, it was no use for him to talk politics. He paid a tribute to Sir John Jordan, as well as to Dr. Sze and Dr. Wellington Koo, dealing with their good services in bringing about a close relationship between the two countries. He said he was the humble follower of them.

Mr. Chu then touched on the subject of the small feet of Chinese women in the old days. He said it was about the same uncomfortable fashion as the small waists of the Western women. He talked about the social influence in Western countries, mentioning the high heels and low necks, and said that the Chinese women had begun to follow Western fashions; some Chinese women had already altered their beautiful and more comfortable dresses in order to be in the fashion. The modernized Chinese ladies had associated themselves with every kind of social activity. They went to school the same as the boys and some day, Mr. Chu predicted, Chinese women would come to the front as journalists, lawyers, doctors, diplomatists, and even so called suffragettes. He criticised kissing and said the old custom of kissing hands was much better than kissing on the mouth, by reason of its being more hygienic.

Chinese students came over to learn, and went home to apply what they had learnt to Eastern conditions. China was very fortunate during these days, since she could acquire anything that money could buy or her citizens could learn. He had been told that every member of the Forum Club was either writing a play or a novel; he made an appeal to dramatists to treat China more fairly and more candidly. The Chinese were very much as the Westerners, although they looked somewhat different, but that was about all. The Chinese were a reasonable people; they could be on good terms with the British. He asked the audience not to think that China was crumbling to pieces. The Chinese had been at the business of nation-making many centuries before some of the Western countries started on it and they were only adapting modern conditions to their national life.

Sir John Jordan, who was very eulogistic, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Chu for his address.

BERNE, Dec. 14.—M. Scheurer, a member of the Federal Council, has been designated President of the Confederation for 1923.—Reuter.

PARIS LETTER

**France's Appalling Load of Debt:
How to Save National Credit:
The Family Name**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Oct. 27.

It had been known for some time that the financial position of France was unsatisfactory, but M. Bokanowski's report to the Chamber of Deputies on next year's estimates is nothing short of alarming. The deficit will amount in round figures to four thousand million francs, and no one knows how this huge deficiency is to be made up. It is due, in the main, to France having had to pay out of her own pocket for the damage done by Germany. Obviously France cannot let her own people go shelterless and unassisted, and so she has had to make a beginning herself. There is no prospect of her recovering what she has already spent under this head. Even if Germany pays the reduced amount fixed by the Reparations Commission last year, that will not be enough to cover what has still to be spent. This amount is about Frs. 91,000,000,000, whereas Germany is not bound to pay more than Frs. 78,000,000,000. The money hitherto spent has not been raised by taxation but by borrowing, or, in other words, by putting off the evil day. Clearly this policy cannot be continued much longer. Last year's borrowings exceeded 25 milliards, which will cost Frs. 1,700,000,000 a year in interest. For the present year, according to M. Bokanowski, the probable increase in the public debt will exceed 31 milliards, which means another annual burden of Frs. 1,800,000,000.

Unless some other way out of the difficulty is found, another 30 milliards will have to be added to the debt next year. At this rate, after the end of 1925 the French taxpayers will have to find nearly 30 milliards a year, of which 19, or actually more than the entire present normal revenue will be required to pay interest on loans. Even supposing that the French people can respond to this continual drain on their savings, there must be a considerable rise in the value of money, accompanied by economic difficulties of all kinds. M. Bokanowski adds the significant statement that "the policy of borrowing will hurry us faster and faster towards a state of things in which the disproportion between the revenue and the debt of the country, between its taxable capacity and its burdens, will be so great that France will either have to succumb under the burden or repudiate her obligations." He points out that the problem cannot be eluded any longer and that the whole life of the country, its political future, its prosperity and peace at home are at stake.

THE TAX-DODGERS.

He does not suggest any remedy except a complete reorganization

of the fiscal machinery. In this he merely confirms what other observers have been pointing out for years. A live and efficient system of collecting taxes, such as exists in England, is unknown in France. Hundreds of thousands of citizens escape every year and are quite proud of their own skill in dodging the collector, just as they spare their own pockets but impoverish the nation by limiting the number of their children. They are now being brought face to face with the fatal consequences of this mistaken economy. It is certain that unless some very energetic measures are taken within the next few months, French credit will be seriously damaged. The edifice is already beginning to crumble. Last week, before the publication of M. Bokanowski's report, the pound sterling was in the neighbourhood of Frs. 59. At the very next Bourse it jumped up a franc and a half and another three days brought it close to 65. French 6 per cent. Rentes, which were issued last year at 97 and kept there for a time by artificial means, drooped to 94 when a free market was restored. Last week they had gradually sagged to about 91, and now they are below 89. It would be almost comic were not the matter so serious, to find the Minister of Finance proposing, and the Government approving, to raise the untaxable portion of incomes by Frs. 2,000 and, as compensation, to put the price of tobacco up 10 centimes a packet! As a modern version of Mrs. Partington trying to keep back the Atlantic ocean with a mop, this would be hard to beat. M. Bokanowski hopefully says that hitherto the country has always been able to make its representatives take the measures required by the safety of the body politic, and he thinks the situation can still be saved. Perhaps the crisis will produce a man, or men, with sufficient courage and disregard of electoral interests to cope with a financial situation which is far graver than any that France has encountered in the course of her history.

SCANDAL AND THE FAMILY.

The trial of M. Paul Boppe, an officer of the Forestry Corps and a nephew of a former French Minister in Peking, on a charge of attempting to murder his wife, gives us a glimpse into the strong family feeling which prevails among the French bourgeoisie. It appeared from the evidence that during the war Boppe made the acquaintance of an officer's widow named Labouret and conceived so violent a passion for her that nothing would satisfy him but to get rid of his wife and marry Mme. Labouret. Even the thought of his two children did not restrain him. His wife's conduct being irreproachable, he had no means of obtaining a divorce. On the night of June 7, 1920, he shot his wife with a revolver while she was lying asleep in bed. The bullet went through her cheek and she woke with her mouth full of blood. She did not realize what had happened, and Boppe, expressing

great surprise, asked her "What's the matter, dear?" Then, as no one in the house seemed to have heard the report, he fired at her again, about five minutes after the first shot. This time the bullet glanced off her temple, and, realizing that her husband was trying to kill her, she gave the alarm and two of her relatives, including a sister-in-law, came to the rescue. Their first thought was, not to punish the offender but to prevent a scandal. The doctor who was called in apparently took the same view, and, instead of notifying the police, he telegraphed to the wife's uncle, M. Maurice Barrès the Academician, as the head of the family.

To save appearances, it was suggested to Mme. Boppe that she should say that her injuries were caused by a fall, and she agreed. M. Barrès hurried from Paris to Nancy, where the drama had taken place, and a family council was held. It was agreed that nothing should be said if Boppe promised to mend his ways and make provision for his two children; but as soon as he was sure that his relatives would do anything to avoid a scandal, he disregarded his pledges, resumed his liaison with Mme. Labouret and defied his family. It was only by accident that the affair became known, a document connected with the family compact having attracted the attention of someone who had no interest in silence. The police were informed, and eventually Boppe was arrested. When tried at the Nancy Assizes, and confronted with his wife, he shed tears and protested that he was 'crazy' when he tried to kill her. The jury gave him the benefit of extenuating circumstances, and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, to be followed by exclusion from France.

**Mrs. Riddick Tells
How Cuticura Healed
Hands and Face**

"I contracted a skin trouble of the hands and face which took the form of wet eczema. It spread rapidly to various parts of my arms and neck, and the rash became so bad that I found it almost impossible to get a decent night's sleep. The irritation was severe, and I was unable to carry out my household duties.

"My brother advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The relief I felt after the first application was marvelous. I continued using them and now I am healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. J. Riddick, 8, Webb Lane, Hall St., Stockport, Eng.

These fragrant emollients are all you need for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1. Also for mail orders with price.



SHANGHAI NEWS

A TROPHY OF THE
EIGHTIESRomantic Discovery of a Rowing
Club Cup at a Staffordshire
Auction

A silver cup competed for by rowing men in Shanghai in 1890 has just been restored to the Rowing Club in circumstances which may be described as romantic or prosaic, according to taste. A Shanghai man on Home leave during last summer chanced to look in at an auction sale which was being held at Newcastle-under-Lyme, in Staffordshire. Lot 76, a silver cup, or goblet, tarnished and bearing signs of long neglect, attracted his interest, and he promptly became a purchaser after reading the inscription proving it to be an ancient relic of Shanghai sport. The cup was brought back "home," so to speak, and has kindly been handed over to Mr. R. L. Sarjeant, Captain of the Rowing Club, in just the condition it was received from the hands of the auctioneer.

The inscription on this interesting souvenir reads:

Shanghai Rowing Club.

Spring Regatta: 1890.

Challenge Race: Bankers v. Merchants.

Won by Merchants.

Merchants:—C. J. Dudgeon

B. A. Clarke

O. Meuser

R. D. McKie

J. F. Cheetham

J. C. Bois

R. P. Hunter

Str. F. Huchting

Cox: J. Hall

Bankers:—W. L. Tweedie

B. Rustonjee

G. Wilson

A. N. Archibald

J. Fowler

R. M. Campbell

A. Veitch

Str. Sir William Johnston

Cox: C. Dowdall

THE REMAINING PARTICIPANT.

Of these Shanghai veterans, Mr. Brodie Clarke is the only one remaining now in the port, and he perfectly remembers both the occasion and the men who took part in the contest. Apparently, the event was not an annual fixture, but rather a piece of "swank" on the part of the bankers, some of whom, upon a certain convivial occasion, issued a challenge to the merchants and undertook to beat them handsomely. The event proved otherwise, and the Bankers had the pleasure of presenting their opponents each with a cup similar to that now recovered. Mr. Brodie Clarke still has the one he received, among his fine collection of sporting trophies—the first of which, incidentally, he won at a Regatta in 1867, when he rowed in the internationals.

Of the merchants who took part in this event, C. J. (afterwards Sir Charles) Dudgeon, was with Ilbert

& Co. Ewo had three representatives—Messrs. Clarke, McKie and Hunter. There were two B & S men (Bois and Hall), and the remainder were members of firms now extinct. The Bankers were stroked by Sir William Johnston, "The Baronet," who was with the now defunct Oriental Bank. The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank had two representatives—B. Rustonjee and A. Veitch, the old Agra Bank two (Tweedie and Campbell), and the Chartered Bank one (Wilson). Archibald and Fowler are believed to have been on the staff of the National Bank, and the coxswain, Dowdall, was in the legal firm now known as Hansons.

THE FUTURE OF THE CUP.

What is to be done with the cup? It may be put among the Rowing Club's relics; but the more interesting suggestion is made that Bankers and Merchants should compete for it again at the next regatta. They should have no difficulty in getting good eight together and, as on the first occasion, the losers would no doubt be delighted to present their opponents with replicas of this time-worn souvenir. Some honour should certainly be paid to it after so long and interesting a sentimental journey. How it chanced to fall into an almost despised corner of a provincial auction room history probably will never relate.

FLORENTINE STATUARY

Exquisite Work on Exhibition in
Avenue Edward VII

The exhibition and sale of Florentine statuary, the work of modern Italian artists, which opened on Saturday at 33 Avenue Edward VII, well repays a visit. The director, Signor A. Pasquinelli, who is also represented among the exhibiting artists, has brought over with him direct from Florence some 310 pieces as listed in the catalogue, and we are given to understand that there are still many large cases which have not been unpacked. The exhibition is approved by the Italian Government which desires to familiarize other nations with its art products. Similar exhibitions have been held in London, Paris, and New York, as well as in Australia and New Zealand, but this is first showing which has been made in the Orient.

As is readily discerned, the exhibition has two sides, the artistic and commercial and a number of simple vases, bonbonnières, shallow bowls for holding floating flowers, ornaments and ash trays are made from the softer grades of Florentine marble, exquisite in their design and workmanship, and very reasonable as to their price. The exhibition window, being filled with this class of goods gives a rather wrong impression to the passer-by, but when one enters one sees at once that the main exhibit is made up of more serious work.

Not that this is too serious a gallery, however. Many Dantes

THE WORRIES OF A POST
OFFICEChristmas Mail and Hangchow's
Obduracy

A local news agency calls attention to the amount of work entailed on the Chinese Post Office by the Christmas traffic, and mentions that the postal authorities have just handled the first mail to arrive from the British Isles since the closing of the British Post Office.

Apparently it is not the Christmas mail alone which is keeping the postal officials so fully employed. For one thing they are faced with the peculiar situation arising out of the action of the Chèkiang authorities in forbidding residents there from observing the increased postal rates. Letters from Hangchow and other places in Chèkiang are, as a result of the order in question, arriving in Shanghai bearing insufficient postage, and as a consequence the Post Office here is imposing the customary "fines" upon recipients.

This action on the part of the local Post Office has now been the subject of a protest from the Chinese Newspaper Association, which, pointing out the inconvenience caused through the Shanghai office failing to heed the Chèkiang order, calls for a return of all the "fines" imposed.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

The Reflotation Scheme: A Good
Impression Produced

Paris, Dec. 20.

The Finance Commission of the Chamber of Deputies to-day heard the report on the plan for the refloating of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. Before making its final decision, the Commission will hold another sitting on Friday.

Reports received from China state that the Banque Industrielle Bill has produced an excellent impression.

The Senate Committee will discuss the Bill as soon as it is reported upon.—French Wireless through Reuter.

and Beatrices, and Jeanne d'Arcs there are to be sure, but the majority of the statues seem to be graceful nymphs so assured of their charms that they show no hesitancy in displaying them all. Mother love and home scenes are also celebrated and there are some capital animal studies. Guidi, Colivicchi, Francalanza, Zoi, Frilli, Mannucci, Gremigini, and Corrini are only a few of the artists represented. Besides the statues accredited to him in the complete catalogue which is given to visitors Sgr. Pasquinelli has collaborated with some of the other artists mentioned in the works displayed. His most striking contribution is the nude figure of "Phryne," indignantly facing her accusers, pride and courage in every feature and muscle.

WEDDINGS

Davis—Fitkin

Holy Trinity Cathedral was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday morning when Miss Gretchen Mae Fitkin was married to Mr. Robert Wallace Davis, general manager of the "North-China Daily News" and who, as Major, is the officer commanding the Field Artillery Battery of the S.V.C. The Very Reverend Dean C. J. F. Symons performed the ceremony. Miss Fitkin, who is the daughter of Mr. W. L. Fitkin, of San Dimas, California, has been connected with the "North-China Daily News" for about two and a half years, and recently returned from a trip round the world.

The Cathedral was artistically decorated with bamboo and yellow chrysanthemums. The bride, who was given away by Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General, wore gold-brown chiffon velvet with a large beige hat, feather trimmed, and carried a bouquet of apricot tea roses. Mrs. J. T. Wynyard Brooke, the matron of honour, wore black velvet with a black hat, and carried poinsettias. Miss Lucille Douglass, the bridesmaid, wore grey georgette crêpe with touches of orange embroidery, with a black picture hat, and carried violets. Little Miss Nancy Brooke acted as flower girl and looked very dainty in yellow taffeta, with a wreath of autumn leaves. Mr. Donald Menzies was best man and Mr. H. E. Jones acted as usher. Mr. W. J. Dexter persided at the organ.

A number of officers of the S.V.C. were present, including Colonel R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Captain and Adjutant A. J. Stewart, Capt. J. S. Hay and Lieut. H. B. Lobb, of the Artillery, Lieut. R. Wood, M.C., D.C.M., as well as a large number of friends.

The Field Artillery Battery paid tribute to their O.C. in a striking manner, calling for the bride and Mr. Cunningham in a handsome open landau, drawn by a splendidly groomed gun-team of whites, with drivers and a travelling escort. It is understood that this is only the third time in 20 years that such a conveyance has been used for a wedding in Shanghai and quite a sensation was caused as the team trotted along at a rattling pace, swung sharply into the Cathedral grounds and drew up with military precision at the porch. The newly married couple subsequently left in the same conveyance, they, the drivers and ponies being liberally sprinkled with confetti.

A reception, attended only by intimate friends, was held immediately after the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wynyard Brooke, 74 Route des Sœurs, and Mr. and Mrs. Davis left at noon on the str. City of Paris for Hong-kong, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's going-away dress was blue and tan with a hat of dark taupe trimmed with a bird

of Paradise of the same shade, to match her coat.

Amongst the many handsome presents received were a silver tea set presented by the foreign staff of the "North-China Daily News," and a silver loving cup from the Chinese staff.

Gulick—Merriman

A wedding of especial interest to the American community and of almost equal interest to the whole of Shanghai took place on Monday. The bridegroom was Mr. Horace Gulick, son of Mrs. H. M. Gulick, and the bride Miss Dorothy Joyce Merriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Merriman.

The wedding took place at St. John's Pro-Cathedral, which was lavishly decorated with poinsettias, bamboo and white flowers. Here the Rt. Rev. Bishop Graves officiated, and the service was made the more impressive by music, rendered by Mrs. Hawks Pott. The bridesmaids were Miss Stella Tucker and Miss Mary Carter, while the train-bearer was Mr. Donald Maitland. The bride, who was given away by her father, was handsome in a gown of white charmeuse and Italian filet lace, a pearl coronet fastening a veil of Brussels lace with Renaissance appliqué lace border. She carried a bouquet of white roses and carnations. Her bridesmaids were dressed in orchid taffeta and pale georgette, with pastel flowers for belt and wreaths. The bride's mother appeared in amethyst velvet.

Mr. Gulick was attended by Mr. Gus Tolson as best man, while Messrs Tucker and L. Andrews acted as ushers.

After the Cathedral ceremony a reception was held at No. 38 Connaught Road, where the Rev. Dr. Hawks Pott proposed the toast of bride and bridegroom. Thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Gulick left for up-country where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's going away dress was of blue serge, with blue taffets hat and brown coat.

Rankin—Tod

The wedding was solemnized on Saturday of Mr. William Frazer Rankin to Miss Janet Tod, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tod of Shanghai. The civil ceremony was performed by Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., at H.B.M. Consulate-General, and, later, the religious at Union Church by the Rev. A. N. Rowland. Mr. Carvel presided at the organ.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a dress of crepe satin with overdress of georgette and pearl, and she wore a Brussels veil carried by two little bridesmaids, the Misses Irene Weatherhead and Joy Lavington, wearing pink petal dresses and carrying shepherd's crooks. Mrs. Weatherhead, attired in lemon crepe satin and lace, attended as matron of honour, while Mr. T. R. Macdonald did duty as best man, and Messrs. Hector Tod and K. S. Macdonald were the ushers. The bride's mother wore an autumn-

BRITISH TRAWLER FOR SHANGHAI

Boat's 11,000 Mile Voyage from Lincolnshire to Fish in Chinese Waters

News has just been received of the departure from Boston, Lincolnshire, on October 25, of the 120-ton steam-trawler Wyberton, bound for Shanghai. She is stated to have been sold by the Boston Deep Sea & Ice Co. for instructional purposes in Chinese waters.

If experiments to be made with her should, as is expected, prove successful, other fishing vessels will most likely follow from the east coast of Britain. The intention is to establish a steam fishing industry in China.

The voyage of the Wyberton from Boston to Shanghai, via the Suez Canal, is expected to occupy 60 days or so. She should therefore be due by the New Year or just after.

Mr. Lucas, the skipper, and seven other British fishermen, are sailing with the vessel. They will work her in Chinese waters while Ningpo fishermen are receiving instruction in modern methods of fishing. The crew for the outward bound voyage also consists of a number of Chinese and Japanese, acting as firemen.

Inquiries in likely quarters yesterday elicited the information that the trawler is probably being brought eastwards by the Ningpo Fishing Guild, a syndicate which controls practically all fishing enterprise in local waters.

NOT A PIONEER.

The Wyberton will not be the pioneer-trawler in this part of the world, for trawlers were introduced in Japan several years ago. Then a year before the war five Grimsby steel trawlers left Home on a similar mission. In those days Chinese attributed a bad flavour to fish caught in steel trawlers. Hence the five vessels were boycotted. After lying idle for some months in the Huangpu they were sold to Japanese buyers.

It is suggested that the prejudice of the Chinese against fish caught in steam trawlers still persists to-day.

THE Commercial Press announce the publication of Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with Chinese Translation. This is the outcome of several year's work by about 40 prominent translators and editors, and is understood to constitute the largest English-Chinese dictionary ever published.

brown dress of satin with beaded embroidery and carried a shower bouquet of tea roses.

A reception was held afterwards at 9 Ward Road where many friends adjourned to drink the health of the newly married couple, who leave for Home to-day by the str. Mentor.

THE VOLUNTEER CLUB OPENING

A Valuable Adjunct to Corps Headquarters Formally Inaugurated

LIEUT.-COL. TRUEMAN'S 35 YEARS' SERVICE

The formal inauguration of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps Club took place on Monday afternoon. The clubrooms, constituting as they do a gymnasium, reading, recreation and bar rooms, lecture hall and the like, have already been described in these columns, and with their attractions so well known, there was a large attendance of members of the Corps to witness their formal opening. This function was performed by Mr. H. G. Simms, Chairman of the Municipal Council and Civil Commandant of the Corps. Col. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., presided at the function, and among those present were Lt.-Col. T. E. Trueman, O.B.E., Sir Edward Pearce, Major H. W. Pilcher, Major L. E. Canning, O.B.E., Major Grayrigg, Mr. W. P. Lambe, Mr. N. O. Liddell, Mr. C. M. Bain and others well known for their interest in volunteer work.

Col. Marr Johnson called upon Mr. Simms, who addressed the gathering in the following terms:—

During the past few years the Council has devoted its attention to bringing the Volunteer force up to a high pitch of efficiency, and under the able leadership of Col. Marr Johnson we can safely say that we have now arrived at a standard which is as near efficiency as we have ever reached in our long history. Shanghai can consider itself fortunate in possessing such protection at a minimum of cost, and those of us who are in daily touch with Municipal affairs know how to appreciate the public spirit which influences you to bear this share of the burden of Municipal Government. To become efficient and to remain efficient is no light task in these days when the art of defence has been brought to such a high standard as a result of war experience.

It may be said of course by some that such excellence in the art of warfare would never be required in a place like Shanghai, but apart from the fact that what is worth doing is worth doing well, it must not be forgotten that we live in a country where law and order have not the upper hand, where patriotic and enlightened Chinese have not yet succeeded in influencing their less scrupulous fellow country men to abandon their selfish ambitions and cease squandering the country's money in war material to be used for aggressive purposes against their own kith and kin, instead of devoting the money to constructive work to meet the pressing needs of sound government. At a time when an evergrowing section of the Chinese people are awakening to a full sense of their responsibility for the future good of their country it must be heartbreaking to see a large section of their own people doing all they can to humiliate China in the eyes of the world, and to shake all confidence in her

ability to establish honest government.

SYMPATHY OF THE FOREIGNER.

They must, however, persevere until they overcome their difficulties, and we foreigners in China must be sympathetic towards them in their efforts, and by friendly co-operation dispel all suspicion in their minds that we have any other motive here but to carry on our trade with them unmolested, and do what we can to help and encourage those who are really striving to secure for China a place among the nations which she is entitled to by reason of the industry of millions of her peace loving inhabitants.

While the Council has done its share in providing you with the necessary equipment to enable you to maintain your efficiency it has not overlooked the social side, and this Club provides you with a comfortable meeting place of your own, where you will be able to mix together and get to know each other better, where your recreation will be well catered for. I feel sure you will appreciate these benefits which the ratepayers through their elected representatives, have placed at your disposal. What is asked of you in return is to maintain your present efficiency and cultivate that *esprit de corps* which is essential in a Volunteer Force.

AN ATTRACTION TO NEWCOMERS.

To those new comers who have not yet made up their mind to pull their weight in our public affairs I trust that this Club may prove helpful as an attraction to join up and thus enable them to come in contact with the right stamp of men.

I now declare this Club open, and I thank the Shanghai Volunteer Corps for the honour they have done me in asking me to perform this interesting ceremony.

Mr. Simms' remarks were received with enthusiasm, and the club premises having been thrown open a second interesting ceremony took place.

PRESENTATION TO COL. TRUEMAN.

This ceremony was performed by Major Pilcher who asked Col. Trueman to accept on behalf of those who had served with and under him in the Corps a bronze and silver tablet. This is an extremely handsome piece of craftsmanship, showing the coats-of-arms of the different nationalities represented in the Corps, giving a representation of the different arms at work, and containing engravings of the signatures of the officers commanding units.

In making the presentation Major Pilcher pointed out that no more fitting occasion could have been chosen for the presentation than the opening of the Volunteer

Club for which Col. Trueman had worked so hard. Major Pilcher spoke of the years he had worked with Col. Trueman and of the arduous time when the latter was in command of the Corps from 1915 to 1920. He pointed out that Col. Trueman had been a member of the Corps from January, 1884, to January, 1921, and that in itself was a magnificent example to those who were serving or about to join the Corps, as he hoped.

In returning thanks for the presentation Col. Trueman referred to the fact that although only two years had elapsed since he went off the active list of the Corps it seemed a great deal longer. He then adverted to the question which had presented itself whether it was worth spending so much money on equipping the Corps as it was equipped to-day, and recalling that this was the 17th anniversary of what were known in history as the Mixed Court Riots, suggested that with a body of men as numerous and as finely equipped as the S.V.C. was to-day these riots would have been quelled in a very short time, whereas the Corps was for four days on duty on that occasion. He thanked, with the deepest feeling, those who had made this presentation to him.

The formal proceedings then terminated, and refreshments were served.

A Page of History

The following are a few notes by Lt.-Col. T. E. Trueman, O.B.E., on the origin and development of the scheme, which had for its object a permanent headquarters and drill hall for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Prior to January 1, 1920, the Volunteer Corps had no home, only a temporary lodging in some godown rented by the Council during the months of February and March in each year.

The annual training was then concentrated into one month for the infantry and six weeks for the mounted branches.

When the Corps marched back to the Bund after the inspection parade on the Race Course, the Commandant used to say what good chaps we were and thanked us for giving him such splendid opportunities on Saturday afternoon to practise the prescribed battalion drill and combined training, even back to the period of the old British Infantry "squares."

This annual good-by on the Bund seemed, even to the younger of us, a wrong idea, and many times the suggestion was made that if we only had a Drill Hall that could be called our own, we could have a wonderful time in learning the intricacies of drill, particularly during the autumn and winter afternoons when out-door games were not possible.

In the course of time it happened that the Council decided to build a market and a drill hall on the site where the old Maloo market stood in Nanking Road. Many were the visions of hope we entertained when this scheme became known, and these were not im-

mediately dispelled when the drill hall with volunteer club, officers' and non-commissioned officers' rooms, gymnasium, etc., was opened to the Corps on January 1, 1900.

Curiously enough I have attended riding school upstairs on a first floor at Kensington, but I have never before seen a drill hall on an upstairs floor. Notwithstanding the difficulties of marching and turning on coir matting, we thought a great deal of our drill hall and the subsidiary rooms.

DRILL HALL OR TOWN HALL.

In the course of time the name drill hall was changed to Town Hall, and then our real troubles began. The hall was used for all the big balls, flower shows, examinations and public functions, and our training arrangements had to give way, and finally we were faced with the fact that although there was a drill hall, gymnasium, club and other rooms, these really only belonged to the Corps when no one else required them. The Commandant was provided with a headquarters Office, armoury and room for stocks and stores in the Central Police Station, and these were eventually transferred to a building in Hankow Road, thence to Canton Road, and then out to the Town Hall.

On January -7, 1908, Colonel Watson asked Major Pilcher, Captain Cubitt and myself to his house, to discuss a possible scheme for a permanent drill hall and headquarters. Many meetings followed, and various schemes were discussed, and finally one was forwarded to the Council, and we were invited to attend a Council meeting in November, 1908, and explain at length the reasons for our proposal. The Council received our suggestions in a sympathetic spirit, and the following year the proposals were criticized and changed many times, and like the snowball increased in size the longer they rolled. Nothing towards finality was reached until it was decided that the proper and only suitable place for the S.V.C. headquarters and drill hall was the Municipal Central Compound. The question of new Municipal offices was revived, and gradually the two schemes were merged into one and eventually brought before the ratepayers at the annual meeting in 1912. Then the first tragedy befell the work of four long years, when Mr. E. S. Little opposed the Council's resolution in an able speech which caught the ear of the ratepayers and secured a majority against the resolution. Afterwards a special committee composed of three members of Council, Mr. E. S. Little and myself, was appointed to present a report to the next ratepayers' meeting.

APPROVAL BY RATEPAYERS.

After a strenuous 12 months the Committee decided upon a workable scheme, which was embodied in a majority report and was accepted by the ratepayers at the annual meeting of 1913.

Before the building got properly going, the Great War broke out

and of necessity delayed some of the work. The drill hall was sufficiently advanced at the end of 1917 to warrant a little sentiment being expressed in a parade of the whole Corps, which fell in at 6 p.m. on January 7, 1918, exactly 10 years after the first meeting was held in Colonel Watson's house.

From that date the drill hall has been used regularly and with good results. Now we come to the finishing touches in the completion of the volunteer club and gymnasium, accommodation, amusement, comfort and even luxury provided, far beyond the most ardent hopes and dreams of those of us who plodded on in days gone by, without a home, and possessing only a measure supply of the bare necessities of military life.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL PRIZE GIVING

The Dean's Vision of Progress

Two points of special interest in connexion with the Cathedral School prize giving on Wednesday were Mr. Graham Barrow's reference to his beginning 10 years ago with 16 boys in the school, and Dean Symons' vision of the fine educational structure which may one day grace the Cathedral compound. That the school is in a flourishing condition was shown by the large attendance and the very keen interest taken in the proceedings. The schoolroom was tastefully decorated for the occasion. School and other songs, and scenes from "King John" and "Julius Caesar" composed the boys' contribution to the programme, and the singing was notably good.

Dean Symons gave an interesting account of the School's beginning, its originators being Dean Walker and Mr. R. B. Hurry. Many difficulties were successfully encountered in starting a small choir school with just sufficient boys to provide for the requirements the Cathedral services, and Mr. Hurry achieved very satisfactory results. Then followed the establishment of a Board of Governors, on the initiative of Dean Walker, and from that time there had been steady and assured progress, with successful results in providing an English Grammar School education in which more emphasis was laid on the formation of character than acquirement of competitive qualities. After paying a sincere tribute to the work of the staff, mentioning especially the admirable service rendered by Mrs. van Bergen, the Dean went on to speak of the future of the school. The accommodation was now inadequate, and quite a large part of the Church House was now occupied for class work, also, the school was not equipped as a British School in Shanghai should be equipped, and it was up to British merchants to say whether or not they were willing to assist the Board of Governors in taking a

forward step. The Dean pictured a time when the existing building would be scrapped, the Church House scrapped, perhaps even the Deanery, making room for a fine building sufficiently commodious and sufficiently well equipped to meet the requirements of a modern Cathedral School.

Mr. Graham Barrow, the Headmaster, gave an interesting account of the work of the school, whose numbers had increased from 16 boys 10 years ago to now close upon 500, and spoke very highly of the work done by Mrs. Henman, Headmistress of the Girl's School.

Following this report, his Honour Judge Skinner Turner, making his first public appearance since returning from Home leave, presented the prizes. He afterward addressed the boys, very simply but very effectively speaking of character and conduct, and the need of sticking to lessons which may seem a bore but are afterwards found to be a blessing.

NEW BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The first spadeful of soil was dug up by Mr. Sze Shao-shang, representing Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, on Saturday morning to mark the beginning of building operations on the new Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Taoyin's yamen, in the presence of many Chinese and foreign guests, on the vacant piece of land in the new Chiaotao Road. There were present members of the Consular Body and the Shanghai Municipal Council, local officials, and prominent merchants and gentry.

In outlining the history of the Bureau, Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, said in Chinese:—

During the Manchu régime, the handling of local foreign affairs was entrusted to the Taotai. The Taotai's yamen at that time was inside the Chinese City. When foreigners desired to see that official they were put to much inconvenience. Realizing these difficulties, Taotai Tsai Nai-wang decided to establish a foreign department or a foreign office in Bubbling Well Road with a view to facilitating matters. During the past few years, the work of the Bureau has increased considerably and now we find ourselves sheltered in an old house with very limited space at our disposal. Last year, we succeeded in raising funds and secured the approval and permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Civil Governor of Kiangsu to build.

The new building, it is expected will be completed in 10 months' time.

M. Merkuloff, the former White Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vladivostok, is understood to have reached Shanghai during last week under an assumed name and is now residing in the French Concession.

ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.

"Tons of Money"

If it is only honest to criticize freely when poor stuff is offered on our local stage after lavish advertisement, it is equally only just to give ample praise when something really good is presented, and it is no exaggeration to say that "Tons of Money" as played by the New English Farcical Comedy Company, on the initiative of the Bandman Eastern Circuit, Ltd., at the Olympic Theatre on Saturday night, was the best farcical acting seen here for ten years. Shanghai may be critical, but it is appreciative. People knew from London that the play was good and they gave the company a chance to satisfy them, turning up in strong force. Not one seemed to be dissatisfied and if the company can maintain such a high standard throughout their engagements, they will never lack a packed house.

Saturday night's performance was exactly what we have been sighing for over a long time. "Tons of Money" is farce of the best, without a single objectionable line in it. To illustrate what we recently criticised, it has one solitary joke on a swear word—one only—brought in in such a manner that it is a good clean joke. Even when a man comes on dressed in two or three boat cushions and a rudder, held together with the tiller lines, and no more, the acting and the manner of it, besides being extremely funny, are decent as well. The farce is on the good old lines of "Charley's Aunt," "Are You a Mason?" and "The Three Twins,"—a sort of combination of the three—and is a joke from start to finish.

Mr. Andrew Higginson had the principal part and if he is not the company's leading comedian, then there is something very good in store for us later in the programme. He was truly delightful in every way, not the least feature being his gloriously inane cackle of a laugh, which was as good as the one everybody used to wait for in "When Knights were Bold." It must be a very trying part, for the player is on almost without a break, but he never faltered anywhere.

Quite as good was Miss Jane Comfort, as Louise Allington, the wife of Mr. Higginson's character. She would have been good in any case, but there was one feature of her acting that made it even more clever. The original part was taken by a French comedienne, who spoke very broken English. Miss Comfort copies the original so faithfully that she even reproduces the accent. It does not add at all to the humour, but it does not spoil it, and it must be very difficult to maintain such an accent all through a play in a part that does not actually require it.

As the spinster aunt, Miss Minnie Rayner made one think of the inimitable Connie Ediss. She was well made up for the part and

played it without a hitch or a relapse from the peculiarities called for by the character. Mr. David Keir seemed to be one who was here on the last tour and was so comical as a clergyman. He has to wait a long time to get a real chance, but when it comes he makes the most of it. His signalling was as good as anything in "Are You a Mason?" Miss Celia Burdett, Mr. Bert Randal, Mr. D. J. Williams, Miss Daisy Revett, Mr. Spencer Geach and Mr. Victor Stanley were all good in the smaller parts and one can trust them to give a good account of themselves when they have more to do, as they probably do in later plays.

Altogether, this new company of players can be thoroughly recommended. Now established, may they continue to amuse us.

"French Leave"

"French Leave," the extraordinarily successful farce of the war years, was presented on Monday and Tuesday at the Olympic Theatre by the New English Farcical Comedy Co. There is nothing new to be said about the play. Those who already know it are sufficiently acquainted with its excellent points.

Its spirit of war pleasantries is very familiar, it is unflagging and extremely amusing. And those two magnificent comedy parts of the Brigadier-General and the charming wife of his Brigade Major were in most capable hands last night. Mr. Winington Barnes as the pompous pre-war general officer, of the type who referred to their subordinates of the New Army as "civilian" helpers, gave indeed an outstanding performance. It is his duty with that of the Brigade H.Q. Mess Corporal (Mr. Andrew Higginson) to provide most of the fun without any bathos, or mock heroism, and they did all that could be expected of them.

Two other performances that call for particular mention were those of Mr. E. Spencer Geach as the Acting Staff Captain and Mr. Victor Stanley as the Brigade Major, both rather thankless parts with the only long-winded speeches in the play, but vitally essential to the progress of the action.

"The Young Person in Pink"

The New English Farcical Comedy Company scored another success in "The Young Person in Pink," presented on Wednesday at the Olympic Theatre before a large and delighted audience. If, as Percy Mackaye sings, "the test of love is laughter," then surely Shanghai has fallen in love with this comedy company.

Miss Jane Comfort plays the part of Leonora, "the young person in pink," with charm and competence, while Mr. Andrew Higginson plays opposite as Lord Stevenage, or Toby, an immensely likeable if not a strong hero. Miss Minnie Rayner as Mrs. Badger, however, has the big part of the play and it is about the character of this

"clever and ambitious woman, and a clergyman's widow whenever she thinks of it," that most of the humour centres.

A lovely heroine, without a memory—or an umbrella—a hero bound by a convalescent's proposal to a determined fiancée; and a final unravelling of personalities with a happy *dénouement* make up the amusing *melange*. The minor parts are well taken and Mr. Bert Randall stood out strongly.

MISHEL PIASTRO

M. Piastro is to be congratulated on the advance in tone and technique he has achieved since his last appearance in Shanghai. He has become a great violinist, and his now perfect command of pure, yet intense, tone was manifest in the beautiful Glazounow concerto in A minor, which was on Monday night performed for the first time in Shanghai. (It may be added that M. Piastro is to play the concerto in America next year with the composer himself conducting.) This concerto is surely a masterpiece, and both soloist and orchestra treated it as such. It is rarely here that we get such lovely music so adequately rendered, and it is much to be hoped that we may be given an early opportunity of a second hearing. The Municipal Orchestra, conducted by M. Paci with wonderful sympathy and restraint, deserve the highest praise for their share in a fine performance.

The remainder of the programme, though good music well played, paled its fires before the concerto, but M. Piastro gave us a sample of his fine technique in Wieniawsky's Second Concerto and, as an encore, Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen."

DR. TONG SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS

Dr. F. C. Tong, formerly managing director of the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce," was on the 14th instant sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Shanghai District Court. It may be remembered that some time ago a girl committed suicide on the premises of the "Journal of Commerce," and allegations were made that her suicide was in some manner connected with operations on a stock exchange in which Dr. Tong had interested himself. Incidentally on the publication of statements in connexion therewith Dr. Tong took proceedings against two newspapers for damages for libel. About midnight on November 11, while on his way home from office, Dr. Tong was arrested on a charge connected with the suicide by the Chinese City authorities. Sentence as stated above has now been pronounced, and Dr. Tong has given notice of appeal on the ground that the case has not received a fair hearing.

CHINESE SHIPPING ENTERPRISE

Yangtze Boat Launched by New Engineering Co.

Much interest was taken by Chinese merchants on Monday in the launching, at the yard of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., of a twin-screw passenger and cargo vessel for the Ta-Ta S. N. Co., of Nantao. The launching ceremony was performed by Mrs. Hillman, wife of Captain Hillman, acting Harbour Master, and was very smoothly accomplished, the vessel taking the water very gracefully. The str. Ta-Chie represents an important addition to the company's enterprise, being a vessel of 216 ft. in length, with a cargo carrying capacity of 800 tons. She is excellently equipped for cargo work, and passenger accommodation has been admirably arranged on an upper deck, which has three large teak deck houses containing state rooms, with dining saloons, bath rooms, etc., for first and second class passengers. The boat deck is similarly equipped for officers of the vessel, and for special passengers. The vessel is fitted throughout with electric light and has an automatic type searchlight to assist navigation in inland waters, in addition to electric signal lights, served by a British-made dynamo of ample capacity. The propelling machinery, also constructed by the New Engineering Co., consists of two sets of triple expansion surface condensing engines, and there is auxiliary machinery of the best modern type. A steam-driven dynamo is fitted in the engine room for electric lighting.

After the launching, the company assembled in a large reception room at the offices, where the usual toasts were drunk.

PROGRESSIVE CHINESE.

Speaking on behalf of the builders, Mr. A. W. Brankston said:—

"The str. Ta-Chie which you have just witnessed launched so successfully has been specially designed and constructed to the requirements of her owners, the Ta-Ta Steam Navigation Co., for service on the Yangtze. I have on previous occasions referred to the rapid and progressive strides that our Chinese friends, particularly those interested in shipping, are making and I will therefore avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate the owners upon the addition of this modern vessel to their fleet of steamers.

"As most of you are aware, the past year has seen a general trade depression and this has been very marked in the shipbuilding industry all over the world. It is therefore very gratifying to us to know that Chinese shipowners are looking ahead in the same manner as some of the older foreign shipping companies have done out here and are preparing themselves to meet the competition of the future by

affording their constituents modern and up-to-date vessels to facilitate shippers rapid and proper transit. Speaking on behalf of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, I would like to express this company's appreciation of having been entrusted with the construction of the Ta-Chie and I hope that the result will justify the confidence that has thus been reposed in us. Before concluding, I would like to refer to the very able assistance we have received from Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Shing, also Mr. Ning Kee, the owners' marine superintendent. These gentlemen have worked with us in the most amicable manner throughout the construction of the vessel."

The toast was cordially given, and acknowledged by Mr. Bao, who expressed pride in the new vessel and entire satisfaction with the manner in which the builders have carried out their contract.

On behalf of the builders, Mr. Brankston then presented Mrs. Hillman with a charming bouquet, and also a gold wrist watch, together with silver vases, the gift of the Ta-Ta Co., Captain Hillman returning thanks for these dainty souvenirs.

THE THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Annual Prize Distribution: Recitations in 22 Languages

A programme of unusual interest was presented at the prize distribution of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, on Thursday, a notable item being recitations in 22 different languages or dialects. The school hall was decorated with flags, poinsettias and ferns and in addition to staff and pupils, a good number of visitors were present, among them the Very Rev. Dean C. F. J. Symons, and Mrs. Symons, Mr. S. Sakuragi, of the Municipal Council, and Miss E. H. Mayhew, of the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls. All the boys who took part in the exercises acquitted themselves excellently and every number was a tribute to the teachers who give an English education to the various races represented.

Mr. C. P. Dawson, Chairman of the Foreign Education Committee, presented numerous prizes of books for scholarship and the White Bursary of \$100 for the best boy of the school, this last being awarded to Leon Popoff. Mr. Dawson, in an appropriate and practical speech to the boys said in part:—

"When the school was first taken over by the Municipal Council and brought under the Foreign Education Committee, it was not only a smaller school. It was not in possession of many benefits which you have now come to regard as part of the ordinary routine. Your elder brothers in this school had no such rooms to work in as you have. The staff we had in the old school was much smaller—very much smaller. There was in the

old days no prize list and no prize distribution. I do not know that for men of character such improvements are essential. Your history books and biographies will tell you that there have been men of the finest qualities to be found in all ages, whether or no the schools in existence were good schools or not, or whether the teachers were good teachers or not. So from one point of view we can truly say that everything depends upon yourselves and all the credit is due to yourselves if you succeed at all, but it must not be forgotten that the equipment of the average person who leaves school to enter life has steadily advanced throughout history. What would have satisfied an employer years ago, will not satisfy your employer to-day.

"I must congratulate you on your success in sports. This reflects very much on other things and is of material help in giving you a fillip towards success in your studies. I am pleased to see by the newspaper reports that the Old Boys' team has again come into existence and I hope they will not again fall into apathy.

"I see that your masters have managed to coach no less than four classes for University Locals this autumn—two for Hongkong and two for Cambridge—and I am sure you are all eagerly looking forward to some very good results. In this connexion, too, I must refer to the pleasure with which the committee received the Head Master's letter last August in which he reported no less than four successes in matriculation in June and five in the Senior Local. On behalf of the committee I must tell you how very highly we think of your masters and mistresses and how we realize the difficulties under which they work, on account of your different nationalities.

"Mr. Stewart has prepared a programme in which we hear nearly two dozen tongues spoken. That is a feature which I should imagine is quite peculiar to this school, but the very fact that he is able to do so is evidence of the very considerable labour that your teachers must cope with in order to bring you into such a position that you are able to pass successfully University Local Examinations in English. You will be better able to meet the requirements of examiners next year, when the new wing is completed. There will be adequate provision for the teaching of science and boys will then be able to say that no essential part of modern education has been neglected."

Mr. A. J. Stewart, the Head Master, in thanking Mr. Dawson for distributing the prizes, referred to his disappointment that the exercises could not be held in the new school hall, which he hoped would be completed in time for the boarders' Christmas entertainment and paid a hearty tribute to the staff for their loyal co-operation. He then led the boys in three rousing cheers for the staff and the boys cheered him in turn.

TRAINING OF CHINESE ENGINEERS

Mr. J. A. Ely's Address to the Engineering Society

At a meeting of the Engineering Society of China, on Tuesday, at the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Mr. J. A. Ely read an interesting paper on "The Education and Training of Chinese Engineers." He said in part:—

The purpose of this paper is to bring before the members of the Society some few ideas on the educational training of Chinese for the engineering profession, with the hope that it will give the members of the Society an opportunity to discuss the proper function and lead to the finding of the best method of making our influence effective and beneficial. Just at this critical time in her development we as engineers and as an engineering society have a heavy responsibility resting upon us. The schools in this formative time need just the help that this Engineering Society is able to render and my hope is that we may find a way in which we can give to the schools and the students in them the benefit of our counsel and advice.

One great trouble with the orthodox course is that it tends to kill all the interest of the student in his chosen career. He enters college with a keen zest to get at the practical studies and he immediately finds himself involved in two years of routine drilling on the principles of the fundamental sciences and if these courses are taught by men who are out of touch with their practical applications to the engineering needs of to-day it is comparatively easy to understand the attitude of the student when he wonders what all this has to do with engineering. The new plan of introducing the practical side into the early years has these advantages at least, it holds the student's interest from the very beginning of his course particularly as he feels that he is working on a project that is really worth while and it is in addition a better pedagogical method, for the student learns by doing, but perhaps its greatest value is the opportunity given for a study of the men with a view to their fitness for engineering. The ultimate aim of engineering is more intelligent production and every production project requires the co-ordination and adjustment of the three factors, scientific theory, mechanical practice and cost. Success comes to him who best adjusts these complex factors and the education that trains this ability is the education for to-day.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

The criticisms that have come to my attention more or less summarize themselves into the statement that the Chinese engineering graduate is dependable and accurate in his calculations, is excellent in following routine instruc-

tion in the drawing rooms or in the field, but that he is rather at sea in any novel situation, that he lacks initiative and that further he does not develop and progress after he leaves school. The criticism urged with most frequency perhaps is that he is unwilling to do the actual manual work necessary at times but prefers to hold down what is known as a white collar job. These shortcomings are due in my judgement more to the faults of the system under which they have been trained than to any inherent lack of ability to become good engineers. It is evident that to meet the charge of an unwillingness to do practical work, the student when in college must be brought into actual contact with industrial work or other field service of a real engineering character.

If we are to make our school training better we must work out a scheme for the personal participation by each student in real industrial work and for the supervision of this work by the school. We should make a place in our educational system for both the short and the long type of course. The short course of four years duration would necessarily follow the present lines and would be largely technical in character. The longer course of five or six years would provide opportunity for the broader outlook and for a larger place in the curriculum of the so-called humanities. Under conditions in China I believe there is a place and a need for the longer course. The Chinese student is deficient in the mechanical background that is part of the everyday life of the western student and further he has to obtain his education through the medium of a language foreign to him and often from instructors who do not thoroughly understand him or his environment.

PLACES FOR COLLEGES.

As to the question of the place of study, I believe a very good case can be made out in support of the proposition that undergraduate work should be done in China and only exceptional students sent abroad for specialized work. This might be practical training in some large plant or it might be research study under some inspiring teacher on a problem of real value that is vitally connected with his future work in China.

We think too much in terms of plant and buildings in estimating the value of an engineering institution and while these are of course important and essential, the supreme need is for the right type of men on the faculty. If the teaching staff are men of character and personality with practical and theoretical training and, above all, with the ability to teach, you may look forward with confidence to the output of the schools. How such men are to be found and when found how they are to be brought to China and shown the wonderful opportunity and privilege of service in our engineering colleges is a problem worthy of the best thought and effort of every member of this Society.

HO FENG-LING'S BAN ON POSTAL RATES

Military Governor's Refusal to Permit New Increases to Be Locally Operative

One of the most important steps in connexion with the increase in postal and telegraph charges was announced at a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, at the yamen of the Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, by Gen. Ho Feng-ling, who intimated that he intended to follow the footsteps of his chief, General Lu Yung-hsiang (Director-General for the Reorganization of Military Affairs in Chékiang), in opposing the new rates.

According to the Chinese press, Gen. Ho stated that it was impossible for him to give his approval to an act which he realized was very detrimental to the people, hence he refused to allow it to be put into practice. If there is any necessity for an increase, stated Gen. Ho, Parliament should first give its approval. Parliament, however, is opposed to it, the southwestern provinces are opposed to it, and the authorities of Fukien and Chékiang have forbidden its recognition by the people. As Shanghai, continued Gen. Ho, is a port of the utmost importance, it is absolutely necessary that concerted action should be taken with Chékiang and Fukien.

Following the meeting, Gen. Ho is reported to have ordered his subordinates to draw up a proclamation and circularize telegrams accordingly.

GENERAL HO'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The proclamation, which bears Gen. Ho's official seal, orders the people living in Shanghai and Sungkiang and the districts within his jurisdiction not to recognize the increased postal or telegraph rates until an act ordering such increase has been passed by Parliament. All post offices and branch offices are ordered to accept letters and other mail matter at the rates which were in force before November 1 (when the increase was introduced) and not to assess at the new rates.

Gen. Ho's circular telegram states in part:—

"The increased postal and telegraph rates have met with strong opposition and disapproval from all parts of the country and practically from every individual. Telegrams received by my office from Chambers of Commerce throughout the country state that the people are unable to meet this extra financial burden. Unless these new rates have been approved by Parliament I find it very difficult to recognize them, and I am taking this opportunity of meeting the wishes of the people by cancelling them. I have already telegraphed to the Central Government asking that the order for the increases be cancelled, but I have not, up to the present time, received a reply. The merchants are

constantly demanding that I should take action and I can wait no longer for Peking's reply. While the posts and telegraphs belong to the Government they are directly connected with the merchants and the people. An increase at this time would naturally be of benefit to the Government but it would be detrimental to the people. Therefore on and from the 24th instant these new rates are cancelled as far as my jurisdiction is concerned and they will not be recognized."

MR. SHIELDS INTERVIEWED.

It is asserted in the vernacular press that the Postal Commissioner was present at the meeting mentioned above and, after explaining the reasons for the increase, "intimated his willingness to accede to the wiser decision of the local Military Governor."

These statements, however, were declared on Thursday afternoon by Mr. C. H. Shields, the Postal Commissioner, to be absolutely false. Mr. Shields denied the statement that he was present at this or any other conference at Gen. Ho's *vamèn*. The fact was that Mr. Shields, in an interview with Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, held in the post office, explained the reasons for the increase and strongly protested against Gen. Ho's contemplated action which, he said, would disrupt the working of the whole postal service in China.

"It is untrue to say that Parliament is opposed to the new rates: Parliament is not opposed to them at all. Neither are the various provincial authorities opposed to them, for the new rates are being enforced in every province of China. Only Chékiang has not acceded to the increased rates, but all letters from Chékiang are taxed double the amount lacking at destination.

"The proclamation and telegrams mentioned," said Mr. Shields, "were issued before the alleged discussions took place. I have, however, in accordance with Gen. Ho's request, submitted his proposals to Peking for action."

POST OFFICE MAY BE CLOSED.

Mr. Shields said that he might be forced to close all the post offices in Shanghai and Sunghiang districts, which are under the jurisdiction of Gen. Ho. China's standing as a member of the International Postal Union will, thinks Mr. Shields, be greatly impaired if Gen. Ho forces his will upon the postal authorities here.

"This is the first blot on our splendid record," said Mr. Shields "but we have not given in although we may be compelled to later. Never before has the postal service been interfered with. During the Boxer troubles, during the Revolution and internal warfare, the postal service has been carried on and has remained in civil, non-political hands. We have always gone on in spite of the petty jealousies of political parties. And to think that this action is taken just when the foreign post offices

are being withdrawn in accordance with the Washington decisions."

In conclusion, Mr. Shields mentioned that the matter was one which Peking must settle.

REDUCED TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

A notification by the Chinese Telegraph Administration announces that in compliance with instructions from the Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Sunghiang, all domestic telegrams accepted by the Administration's Shanghai office on and after December 24 will be charged for in accordance with the rates in force before November 1.

OBITUARY

Mr. A. Sheriffe

The death occurred early on Sunday morning, on board the str. City of Paris, of Mr. Andrew Sheriffe, locomotive superintendent on the Peking-Mukden railway. Mr. Sheriffe, who had resided in Tientsin for many years, recently retired and was on his way to England. He was in indifferent health when he began his journey. The deceased was 64 years of age and was for many years managing director of the Imperial Hotel, Tientsin.

The funeral was held at Bubbling Well Cemetery, on Tuesday afternoon. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. Rickberg, P. Mungall, H. J. Clark, C. E. Shepherd, Kelly Davis, and Captain H. A. Hards.

Many very beautiful wreaths were sent.

Mr. D. R. McEuen

Many of the club flags in Shanghai were at half-mast on Wednesday as a token of regret for the death of Mr. Donald Robert McEuen which took place in Peking on Monday. Although it was known that Mr. McEuen had recently sustained an attack of scarlet fever and was in somewhat indifferent health it was not generally realized in Shanghai, where he had very many friends, that he was seriously ill, and the news of his death came as a great shock.

The deceased, who was 44 years of age, was the second son of the late Captain J. P. McEuen, R.N., who was Captain-Superintendent of Police in Shanghai from 1883 to 1896. He was educated at Felsted School, Essex, where he gained his colours both for football and cricket, and in 1901 he came to the Far East in the service of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. For a short time prior to entering the Bank's service he had been in the London office of Messrs. Cornes & Co., a Japan firm, but this he had left to join the Bank. He was in the Bank until 1905 when he resigned and went to Hankow. After a short residence there he returned to Shanghai, joining the firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co., with whom he remained for a number of years.

Thereafter he resumed a banking career, accepting a post in the Bank of China, for which institution he did a great deal of invaluable work. He was especially useful to the bank during its troublous times in Canton, for not only was he one of the representatives charged with note redemption operations but he was also one of the liquidators of the German Bank in Canton during the war. For his services in these connexions he was awarded the Order of the Chiao Ho by the Chinese Government. He had been with the Bank of China for about 10 years, and he was in their service at Peking at the time of his death.

As a cricketer Mr. McEuen was one of the best known of the Shanghai players, not only in interport matches but likewise in the international encounters between Scotland and England, when he was the mainstay of the Scottish bowling. His record in this respect has been written by a well-known player and will be found below. Besides the Cricket Club in Shanghai he was a member of the Shanghai Club and Race Club, and among other institutions elsewhere the Peking Club.

Mr. McEuen, whose remains were cremated in Peking on Wednesday, is survived by a widow and one daughter, 16 years of age, for whom the deepest sympathy will be expressed. Both are at present resident in the capital. His brother is Mr. K. J. McEuen, Commissioner of Police in Shanghai, while his other brother, an officer in the 20th Deccan Horse, was killed in Flanders on December 20, 1914.

Deceased as a Cricketer

(Specially Contributed).

The untimely death of Mr. D. R. McEuen will come as a great shock to all Shanghai cricketers. The deceased was up to 1911 one of Shanghai's best bowlers, in fact he may well be considered to have been one of the best class bowlers seen in this port during the last 15 years.

In 1911 he took 13 wickets in the interport against Hongkong, but after that year was unfortunately lost to Shanghai cricket. Later, owing to an accident to his hand, and to the fact that his work kept him in Peking, he does not appear to have had any chance to take part in the game he loved.

He was a medium paced right hand bowler, kept an excellent length and turned the ball both ways. His finger spin was more pronounced than that of any Shanghai bowler of recent years and he was also an excellent field and a useful bat.

His keenness in the field and his quiet and unassuming manner endeared him to all who had the pleasure of playing cricket with him, and the sympathy of all Shanghai cricketers will go out to his wife and family and to his brother, Mr. K. J. McEuen, in their sad bereavement.

CORRESPONDENCE

TELEGRAPHS AND POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I could not help uttering a "serve them right" when I read the other day about a substantial decrease in the telegraph and postal revenues since the increased rates came into force.

Although other countries in different parts of the world have been trying to balance their telegraph and postal budgets by a war measure increase, with very sad results, there was no earthly reason why China should follow suit, with full knowledge of the poor results experienced by the other big countries and of the excellent revenues obtained in this country, which latter fact should rather encourage those in power to make the telegraph and postal service more popular by a reduction of rates instead of an increase.

However, many with me will refrain from communicating by cable or by mail as we used to, and will think twice before we commit as many telegrams, letters, plain, registered, express or other mail-matter, domestic or Union, to the care of the Chinese telegraph and postal authorities.

For myself I have reduced my domestic cable expenses to about one-fifth.

I used also to send 40 to 50 Christmas and New Years greetings abroad and twice as many to friends in China, but this year I have reduced the first lot to one tenth and I expect to reduce the second in a similar manner. I believe that this illustration is rather to the point.

I am sure that many, Chinese as well as foreigners, are doing likewise whereby the revenues are bound to suffer considerably.

We may perhaps still see sound counsels prevail, causing the rates to be reduced, as they were in England with such excellent results.

The goose laying the golden eggs needs plenty of small fodder—cheap rates—and not a few big chunks like the new ones, which will eventually cause indigestion, and the goose will not lay any more of the much needed golden eggs.

I am, etc.,
"B"

Shanghai, Dec. 14, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Under to-days comments which you gratuitously label "Post Office extortion," you mention the exaggeration, that during the 15 days the new charges were introduced, the Posts-Telegraphs suffered a deficiency of four million dollars.

As far as the Post Office is concerned, this statement is without

the slightest foundation. It is evidently inspired and is absurd.

The remarks which the "N.-C. Daily News" has been pleased to devote to the increased tariff of the Chinese Post Office are to me, a Chinese postal employee, most unfair and unjust, and I am prompted to offer certain comments which I would ask you to circulate for the information of your readers.

Of the vast volume of mail matter handled at the Chinese Post Office, 60 per cent. consists of newspapers and printed matter; newspapers are divided into three classes, the great bulk paying only one cash per copy of 100 grammes, the second category pays ½ cent per 50 grammes with 20 per cent. rebate. I ask you Sir, if a cheaper rate than this prevails in European countries. The number of newspapers and printed matter dealt with last year was almost 100 million articles, and represent a considerable number of tons dead weight. In fact newspaper and printed matter has increased so much that certain provinces have had to establish expensive newspaper and printed matter courier lines.

During the last 10 years the cost of transport has increased twofold. Formerly couriers were obtainable at \$7 a month. The rates have now increased to \$14. The extent of courier lines last year was 18,600 li, or roughly 6,200 miles. During the last 10 years there has been a revolutionary change in the system of education in purely Chinese schools throughout the Empire, Chinese school books are now more modern, and the Post Office has been the main distributor of the millions of these books, besides novels and other forms of printed matter. These rates have now been increased as it has been found impossible to carry them at the present tariff. The surplus which the Post Office has derived during the past four years has been obtained from other sources than mail matter. Money Order transactions and parcels have been the principal source of revenue. You must also not forget that it has been an uphill fight for 20 years, and that the Maritime Customs, which was responsible for the establishing of the Chinese Post Office, made large loans from funds which should have been divided among the staff, but were held back and advanced to the Post Office: these loans have now to be repaid. Moreover the Post Office has no subsidized steamers, etc. Charges are settled on purely a business principle at current rates. The most important point I would like to impress is regarding the surplus, which has been frequently alluded to: the Post Office would not derive this surplus if the railways in China did not grant the mails practically free transport.

The new rate is reasonable; 4 cents for a letter to any part of China is extremely fair, and 15 cents for a letter to a foreign country is only in keeping with the increased rate that practically all European countries have adopted. Moreover the increased revenue will materially assist the

object every postal official aspires to, i.e. own its own building instead of being a tenant.

I am, etc.,

WANG TZE-CHING.

Shanghai, Dec. 14, 1922.

P.S.—On the closing of the foreign post offices, the public will have no cause for complaint. Postal matter will be dealt with by the C. P. O. twice as quickly as by other foreign post offices.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With regard to the recent increase in postage, etc., I do not suppose that the general public knows outside of those who are directly concerned, that the rental of boxes at the C. P. O. has just been increased by 100 per cent. i.e. from \$6 to \$12 per annum.

I really wonder whether the C. P. O. is taking advantage of the fact that the foreign post offices in China have closed, and in this connexion, I would be much obliged if some of your readers could inform me, through the medium of your paper, what was the rental per annum of boxes, at the British, American, etc., post offices.

I am, etc.,

A. L.

Nanking, Dec. 15, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Some relief from the new postal tariff might be afforded by the use of post cards instead of sending everything in sealed letters. Cupid's epistles might be exempt both for the sake of the Post Office and the recipient. It would waste too much time if the clerks had too many to read.

But many business notices, even accounts, notices of meetings, etc., could be sent for two cents instead of four (domestic) and for eight cents instead of 15 (foreign) if the sentiment now prevailing against the use of the post card were overcome. Incidentally the post card would furnish the paper, which is another considerable item.

A judicious use of this method, together with "packing the envelope" according to your advice, might even lower the revenue from first class matter and show the powers that be that a worm may turn.

Writing on my post card,

I am, etc.,

JOHN R. MUIR.

Chengtou, Sze., Nov. 28, 1922.

BUTTERED CAT'S FEET.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I always understood that the reason a cat's paws are buttered to keep it from running away from a new home, is that Puss is a lover of butter, and, having licked his or her paws, thinks in his or her catty mind, "These are decent folk, seem to feed one well," and promptly settle down to stay.

That it is a fact that this "buttering" does make Pussy stay, is

undisputable—I have had many cats, all have been “battered,” and so far all have stayed. At the moment of writing two tabby kittens are unwinding a ball of string. There are times when I wish I had not battered their paws!

I am, etc.,

BEST BUTTER.

Shanghai, Dec. 14, 1922.

THE RUSSIAN CADETS AT WOOSUNG.

To the Editor of

“NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.”

SIR,—It must be pressing on the hearts of many of us that so many lads and others are marooned off Shanghai when the coldest season of the year is coming on, and it would meet a general desire if the spirit of Christmas could be employed for their advantage.

Although the flotilla will be leaving soon, the boys may still be within reach of our care for a while, and we are writing to urge that gifts of warm clothing or contributions to purchase it, be sent to Mme. Grosse, of the Russian Consulate, 1 Whangpoo Road.

If there should be an overplus, the garments would be distributed for the benefit of other Russian refugees among whom there are many cases of dire distress.

We are, etc.,

A. W. FERN,

President A. W. A.

E. M. GULL,

Chairman B. W. A.

C. J. F. SYMONS,

Dean, the Cathedral

C. E. PATTEN,

on behalf of the

Community Church.

S. I. WOODBRIDGE,

on behalf of the

Free Christian Church.

A. N. ROWLAND,

Minister, Union Church.

Shanghai, Dec. 16, 1922.

To the Editor of the

“NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.”

SIR,—There is a matter of poignant interest which, in the name of humanity, ought to be occupying the attention of all self-respecting persons in Shanghai at the present time.

I think that few people, knowing the invariably ready response and practical help which this place gives to deserving causes, would have believed that the plight of the schoolboy refugees in the vessels at Woosung could be viewed with the apparently Levitical unconcern now generally shown.

To members of the Allied nations I may mention that, as has already been pointed out, the 250 schoolboys (cadets) are all the sons of officers or soldiers, the great majority of whom have given their lives for their country and the Allies in the late war.

It is unnecessary for me to refer to the courage and tenacity with which Russians fought in the late struggle, until, upon the revolution breaking out, they were, through no fault of their own, no longer

able to keep the German armies engaged upon the Eastern front.

A few of the sons of these men, having escaped with their lives and with little else from the clutches of those who would have considered their fathers' profession a reason for their proscription and punishment, are now at our gates. Is it to be said for all time and to Shanghai's undying shame that they were turned away? As an Englishman and a firm believer in Anglo-Saxon ideals and conception of justice I sincerely trust that they may obtain very different treatment.

But it is not only the members of the Allied nations whom I would earnestly beg to interest themselves in these boys' hapless plight and to show sympathy and help where it has seldom been so acutely needed; I would appeal to neutrals, who in the name of humanity cannot view unmoved such a situation as the present one. Here in our comfortable, well-warmed houses, we are preparing for the approaching festival of Christmas. Do we think what it must be like upon the crowded, comfortless little steamers, tossing in a bitter northerly gale off Woosung? The problem will not be solved by a persistence in a *laissez-aller* policy, nor can Shanghai take the awful responsibility of giving these boys some temporary alleviation of their lot and then telling them to betake themselves elsewhere. Moreover it is impossible to urge them to return to Vladivostok, as every indication shows that this course would lead to certain destruction.

Many of us who have lived for any length of time in Shanghai or North China have in the past enjoyed the hospitality and friendship of Russians in the days of their prosperity and have appreciated their warm-hearted and generous nature. Surely the ties which existed and the friendships which were formed in those days must engender sympathy, and urge us to show it in a practical manner towards the helpless sons of their fellow-countrymen in the hour of their adversity.

It seems almost impossible to hope that the Chinese Government will of its own volition give any real assistance, and the callousness of its alleged offer of some coal and a sum of money if the ships will only go away will, I trust, not be acquiesced in by those who control foreign interests in this country. The Diplomatic and Consular Bodies can, however, bring considerable pressure to bear upon the Government, and it would be an encouragement to all parties if they could be assured beyond any doubt that foreigners in North China and especially in Shanghai are anxious to do anything in their power for these children. I read with great pleasure and appreciation Mr. Pomeroy's letter in this connexion and of his generous offer to adopt two of the boys. In this wealthy and generous community there must be many more who

would be willing to do the same, or proportionately according to their ability.

You, Sir, control the greatest organ of public opinion in the Far East and one which is never deaf to appeals for worthy objects. If you will lend the influence of your paper to the side of those who wish to deal with this most urgent matter in a practical manner, you will never have championed a more deserving cause or earned more lasting gratitude from the helpless.

I am, etc.,

HAMPSHIRE.

Shanghai, Dec. 15, 1922.

To the Editor of the

“NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.”

SIR,—It ought to be a very simple matter for Shanghai to take care of the 260 orphan boys for at least a period of a year or two, until some final destination could be found for them; should private individuals or families be unable to take care of all of the boys, then I would propose, that the inmates of local boarding houses and messes shared the cost of keeping one or two of the boys in their boarding houses or messes. It would be a very small expense to each inmate and would certainly be worth while. This method has been tried with results in Copenhagen, Denmark, with Austrian children.

As to the adults on board I would suggest to send them to the Republic of Columbia, South America, where great stretches of free land are said to be available for colonization. Upon arrival at a South American port the 12 or 15 ships may be sold, and the proceeds available for the emigrants would enable them to get into the new land and to start a fresh life there as farmers.

I am, etc.,

JES JESSEN.

Shanghai, Dec. 15, 1922.

To the Editor of the

“NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.”

SIR,—It was with a feeling of great pleasure that I read the sympathetic articles and letters which have appeared in your paper dealing with the unfortunate Russian refugees at Woosung. As a Russian who dearly loves her country, I would have ventured to make an appeal myself on behalf of these refugees, and I am especially grateful that the matter has been taken up independently by English friends, who have not forgotten the services of Russia prior to the Revolution.

Speaking as a mother, I should like all mothers in Shanghai, without distinction of nationality, and especially on the advent of the Blessed Nativity, to remember that these outcast orphans of Russia are seeking aid and hospitality on the threshold of a well-to-do community, not only without any prospects of joining in the happy celebration of Christmas, but lacking even the simplest necessities. We mothers must help.

I personally have lost all. All I

have left is my voice, and this I would like to use in their behalf. If the Municipal Council, with its usual responsiveness to deserving cases, can see its way to granting the use of the Town Hall for one evening, during the Christmas week, I shall be only too happy to assist in arranging an interesting concert programme for the benefit of the Cadets. It might also be arranged to give one or two numbers of sacred music to which appreciative reference was made in your columns a few days ago.

Should the Council be kind enough to assist us in the manner suggested, particulars of the concert will be announced, and I trust the public of Shanghai will show their sympathy by generous support.

I am, etc.,

MARIANNE TCHEKRASSKAYA.
Shanghai, Dec. 19, 1922.

THE "C. C. POST" & TAI-KANG.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A careful reading of Tai Kang's letter in a recent issue of the "North-China Daily News" leaves one in complete sympathy with the "Central China Post."

Tai Kang shows that nothing, that is nothing effective, has been done by anybody: the bandits are still at large and the captives are still in durance vile.

It wants somebody like the Editor of the "Central China Post" to wake things up and Tai Kang is evidently more sensitive to criticism than he is to the failure of the authorities criticized to do anything effective.

Tai Kang's letter betrays a smug content which is disturbing to those who desire and demand clear and orderly government. A government, whether Chinese or foreign, which is unable to preserve peace and order and the safety of those who dwell under it is thereby self-condemned and deserve all they get from writers like the "Central China Post."

When Tai Kang can relate something actually done let him write again—not three columns but three paragraphs which will be ample.

The threat to leave the unfortunates to "stew in their own juice" puts Tai Kang completely out of court and if it reveals the official attitude it is enough to require the immediate withdrawal of such a man, if he is in official employ, as utterly incompetent to hold any official or authoritative position of any sort or kind over his nationals whoever they may be.

I am, etc.,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

The Yangtze, Dec. 10, 1922.

*. In justice to Tai-Kang, who is not in a position to answer the above immediately, it should be recalled that the burden of his criticism was directed against the numerous inaccurate statements which the "C. C. P." had been beguiled into publishing as regards (1) the visit of Dr. Schurman to and conversation with Gen. Wu Pei-fu; (2) what the Diplomatic

Body really were doing; and (3) the supposed luxury of Gen. Wu Pei-fu's establishment—Ed.

THE THOMPSON CASE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With regard to the report of yesterday's case which appears in your paper, there is a reference to the learned judge's comments on anonymous letters. In court, following his Lordship's remarks, I immediately stated that none of my communications (referred to in the case) were anonymous. They would have been purposeless if they were. They were fully endorsed and registration indicated the source.

It is foreign to my character to write anonymous letters (I do not refer, of course, to the occasional epistles which you, Sir, indulgently permit to appear in these columns), and two or three anonymous letters that I have ever written in my life were kind ones.

I am addressing you this letter, not with any false notion that the public is so much interested in my affairs, or to prolong a painful publicity. But community life in Shanghai is very peculiar, and it is permissible to remove any wrong impression that one belongs to that despicable class, the anonymous letter writer.

I am, etc.,

Shanghai, Dec. 15, 1922.

H. A. THOMPSON.

ORGANIZED VICE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As one of the "very general" public, I may state that I was much interested in the report, in your issue of the 15th instant, of the debate at the annual meeting of the "Moral Welfare League."

In common with many other, more or less, experienced students of human nature who have long sojourned in divers lands, and therefore, may be presumed to have attained to a generalized conception of mediocre universal psychology, I cannot but feel that, while the objects of the League are such as cannot but commend themselves to those desirous of moral advancement, of the bodily and mental fitness of progeny, and the many other obvious benefits which accrue from moral rectitude, the prime-movers of the League lack the necessary application of theory to practice, and in the earnest obsession of their task, have become mentally obscured in the "cul de sac" of subjective realism.

To better explain myself, and to point an analogy, I would recall that the highest note ever striven in the theory of politics is probably Plato's "Republic," in that, were its precepts possible in practice, the universe would have doubtless long since attained to the Millennium. However, an insight into psychology is essential, and the individual or individuals, who presume to stand publicly and forcibly

endeavour to control the moral practices of the mass, should possess markedly the psychological trait, for without it, in the vision of their purblind rectitude, they may eventually see garnered a crop of tares where they expected grain.

The problem for which they are endeavouring to find a remedy, is oftentimes referred to as "the oldest trade in the world," and certain it is that much of the earliest literature of which we are cognizant, deals to a great extent with this theme.

It has for many years now been openly recognized by many of the European Continental Authorities, that to abolish immorality is impracticable, and years before the Great War vouchsafed to the British public the courage publicly to call a spade "a spade," the former mentioned authorities had inaugurated the licensed house system, under municipal control, as the best workable solution to the problem.

Unless the leaders of the "League" are supermen, and are able, in whatever may be left to them of their three score and ten years; to transmute that characteristic in mankind which creates the condition they desire to abolish, they would do well to dwell on the following facts:—

(1) The "Licensed House" under municipal and medical control, with increased municipal and police powers, and jurisdiction over promiscuity; or,

(2) Increased promiscuity, no medical, and ineffective municipal and police control, with an appreciable increase in disease and distress.

It may be remarked that that portion of the two enumerated paragraphs which may appear to be paradoxical is explained by the following excerpt from the report on the debate:

"It was most important not to move in any given case without most careful and accurate information."

In conclusion it may be stated that in one of the largest European cities where the powers the League are endeavouring to obtain have for years been in full force, the numbers of unfortunates operating, between the points of being unknown, and "accurate information," are numbered by the thousands.

I am, etc.,

H. B. MAUGER.

Nanking, Dec. 16, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Perhaps it would not come amiss if a woman were to express her opinion on the question of "licensed vice," though for some reason women are not generally expected to take part in discussions of this kind.

H. B. Mauger's letter in to-day's issue, with its misrepresentation of facts, made me decide to plunge into the fray. Has he, I wonder, read Flexner? If so, he will see that even the Continental nations are not absolutely united in ap-

proving of licensed houses. In fact, if I remember rightly, (I have no notes by me here), just before the war the French authorities were reconsidering the whole question of licences, but the war intervened and the matter dropped.

In Britain we have no licensed houses,—a fact that is conveniently overlooked by the advocates of the system,—and before the war statistics showed that the incidence of disease was far less in London than in Paris, Berlin, or Vienna, where licensing prevails. In the United States licensing as the "official system" is ended, so I understand, in consequence of investigations made on the Continent when the American troops were there. Are these two examples not good enough for Shanghai to follow?

May I suggest the following points in place of the two put forward by H. B. Mauger:—

- (1) Medical inspection creates a false feeling of security in the minds of the clients.
- (2) Medical inspection is deteriorating to the women. Their psychology is too often overlooked. What self-respect they may have cannot survive long under such a system.
- (3) Vice licensed is vice tolerated. It may not be possible to abolish immorality, but at all events the powers that be need not condone it and make it easier.

Take it all in all, at its best and at its worst, the whole system of legalised vice, with medical inspection and all that it involves, is an insult to womanhood and a slur on the good name of men.

I am, etc.,

P. AYRTON.

(673 Rue Ratard)

Shanghai, Dec. 20, 1922.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—That the Chinese are as yet in no sense prepared to undertake the duties of dispensing justice is proved by the following incident.

A Chinese charcoal-seller disposing of his wares at Kuling was having his weights checked by an-

other Chinese who with a Chinese writing brush was noting the same. In a moment of fun and skylarking the writer dabbed the brush in the face of the seller. Expecting a retaliation he jumped backwards and forgetting for the moment the steep walled embankment on which they were standing, fell over and was seriously injured. He was cared for in the foreign mission hospital. The unfortunate and innocent charcoal seller was arrested and thrown into prison where he was kept indefinitely. The charcoal man was absolutely innocent by any and every code. A foreigner who witnessed the transaction reported to the Chinese authorities that not a scrap of blame attached to him. According to Chinese ideas somebody must suffer because a man was injured and the charcoal man having no redress was imprisoned.

It is inconceivable that any foreign government would consent that such a contingency as the above should befall their nationals. It is time to consider the abolition of extraterritoriality when the

Chinese have imbibed the elementary ideas of justice and personal freedom. It will come in due time as soon as they are ready for it, but that is not yet.

I am, etc.,

A. B. C.

Yangtze, Dec. 16, 1922.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, left for Nanking by special train on Tuesday for Tientsin and Peking. Dr. Sze was seen off by a large body of local Chinese officials.

A snow fall of more than eight feet in depth has been reported from Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Several large bears appeared in the villages in search of food. Another striking occurrence arising out of the winter's storms in Japan is that four persons were blown from the top of a cliff during a cyclone at Kamido, near Funatsu, Nagano Prefecture. One of them was killed immediately, while the other three were seriously injured.

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SHANGHAI

HONGKONG

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE SAMAGAGA RUBBER COMPANY, LD.

Shareholders' Annual Meeting

The 12th annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Samagaga Rubber Company, Ltd. was held on Thursday at the head office, 6 Peking Road. Mr. Leslie J. Cubitt presided and there were also present Messrs. G. Grayrigge and Alex. Samson (directors), Mr. W. Standing (for the secretaries) and other shareholders.

In the course of this speech, the Chairman said:—

You may remember that, when I addressed you last year, I mentioned that, with a depleted exchequer, resulting from abnormally low selling prices, the greatest care and economy would be needed to make both ends meet and another adverse circumstance was that, in the first month of the financial year, the estate had been visited by a heavy rainfall, which for some days put every inch of the estate under water and it was some two or three weeks before tapping could be entirely resumed. You will have seen, however, from the report that, as far as the output of rubber was concerned, the phenomenal yield which was recorded for December and January more than compensated for the loss occasioned by the temporary cessation of tapping.

That care and economy have been exercised in the management is, I think, evident from the accounts which the board is able to present to you to-day. With an output of 361,916 lb. producing in nett revenue an average price of only 26½ cents per lb., it has been possible to make a profit on the year's working of Tls. 6,363.58, after writing off the whole cost of maintaining the non-producing areas and Tls. 621.71 for depreciation. This last amount is less than usual, but the reason is that the fixed assets of the company have been so heavily depreciated in previous years that now stand in the balance sheet at a figure which is almost nominal and far below the values put upon them by the manager.

The opening of the year 1922/23 marks a definite stage in the progress of the company, in that the whole estate has emerged from the period of development into the period of production, all available land being now in bearing, comprising 94½ acres under rubber and 209½ acres under coconuts. General charges, Shanghai charges and repairs henceforth will be debited to revenue and the estimates for this year are made out on this basis.

Some two or three years ago, the cutting out of coconuts and replacing them by rubber was under consideration, but the decline in the value of rubber decided the board to abandon the idea. Whether at some future time it may be reconsidered entirely depends upon the

course of events, which I will not attempt to foretell. For the present, we have more available rubber than we are allowed to export, which brings me to the recently introduced legislation for the restriction of output. I am unable at the moment to tell you exactly what our restricted output will be, as it depends in the first place upon the granting of the allowances for which application has been made. Our output for the statutory period, plus allowances applied for, gives a total of 217,000 lb. for the current year, but, as the figures are subject to revision quarterly, this can only be taken as being approximate. Should there be no material alteration, no complication as regards wages, and no reduction in market values of the raw material, the close of the year should see the company in a better position than it is to-day. Any substantial increase would again place it on a dividend-paying basis, a position which it is the aim of the policy of compulsory restriction to bring about for all companies.

The board has kept in very close touch with the estate during the past year. Mr. Grayrigge spent two days there in July and furnished the board with a very interesting report, going carefully into all matters of importance. He was very favourably impressed with the condition of the estate generally, and its economical administration, all latex being manufactured by hand, as against the alternative method of an expensive factory. He found the tapping good and the bark renewal satisfactory. Considerable thinning-out needs to be done and this is receiving attention. Mr. Grayrigge concludes his report by saying: "There is no tree disease on Samagaga and the place is excellently run." This tribute to the manager, I know, from personal experience, to be thoroughly deserved and the shareholders may congratulate themselves on having in Mr. Durston an asset which is more valuable than any named in the balance sheet. He was in Shanghai for a week recently and the board, therefore, had a further opportunity of discussing estate matters with him. I hope next year to make my fourth visit to the estate and thus maintain the close touch which in my opinion is helpful, if not essential, when the property is so far removed from the board of management.

The formal resolutions were then carried.

Mr. F. Ayscough proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the committee for the hard work they had done for the company. This was carried without dissent. Mr. Cubitt made a suitable reply and expressed the hope that next year would be more satisfactory to the shareholders.

This concluded the business of the meeting. There were 85,100 shares represented.

The Chinese press reports that Ataman Siminiyov left Shanghai for Nagasaki on Monday.

THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

The Liquidation Proceedings

An extraordinary general meeting of the British Flower Shop was held on Wednesday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Scott, Harding & Co., 6 Peking Road, Mr. W. H. Barham, chairman, presiding. There were present Messrs. J. C. Bosustow, M.B.E., D. McNeill (directors), F. Ayscough, H. Hanbury and N. L. Sparke.

The chairman explained the sale of the company's property and, in proposing the first resolution, mentioned that the meeting was merely a step towards liquidation. In reference to this resolution he said that should any shareholder desire any fund or benevolent institution to benefit under this resolution, he should notify the liquidator before January 5 and it would be duly considered by the directors at the distribution.

Mr. Ayscough said he would like to see some of the local charities benefit by the proceeds, as many of those who subscribed were local residents.

The chairman suggested that Mr. Ayscough put his suggestion in writing, which he proposed to do.

The following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously carried:—

"That, after meeting all liabilities, the directors are hereby empowered to divide the available balance between Allied War Funds, and/or other charities or benevolent institutions, at their discretion."—Proposed by Mr. W. H. Barham, seconded by Mr. D. McNeill.

"That the company be wound up Sheldon Wilkinson be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose and that of such winding-up."—Proposed by Mr. W. H. Barham, seconded by Mr. F. Ayscough.

The Chairman:—A confirmatory meeting will be held on or about January 9, to confirm the second resolution.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Christiania University celebrated the Pasteur Centenary on Sunday.—French Wireless through Reuter.

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SPORT

BASEBALL

Leaguers v. Shanghai

It was a cold and bleak Saturday, but the fans enthusiastic and cheerful to the extent of 5,000, came out to brave the vicissitudes of the weather. The exhibition of baseball put up by the visitors was of a nature farcical indeed, nevertheless everyone had an excellent afternoon. The fans, particularly the Japanese were overawed by the long drives of the Leaguers during their batting practice; it was a rarity when the ball did not strike in the mass of motor cars parked in front of the swimming pool or bounce from the roof or walls of the Golf Club House or Cricket Club House. When they came to face the offerings of Scott and Wynn, the shower of hits that caroomed from these structures caused the fans lined along the roadway to cringe and cover their faces with the arm. The long drive of Stephenson, that lined to the road, struck a fan on the leg and caused him to hop around for minutes, but kept him warm at least. Another nearly ruined a new hat, worn by a fair fannette, who was touched by the ball as it whizzed by on the first bounce.

The visitors are of a physique, admirable to the critical eye. Most of them are nearly six feet tall with shoulders that resemble the proverbial ox, in strength, not in awkwardness. Kelly the Giant first sacker stands well over six feet; five inches higher as a matter of fact. If a throw gets past him it is because he cannot stoop low enough to pick it up from the dirt—none go over his head. Their stick work is magnificent, the ball is met by the bat with a directness that insures the flight to regions never before penetrated by baseballs on the local field—the stocky Sewell and Stephenson, with the elongated Kelly giving the spectators such an exhibition that will be remembered for life.

To relate the incidents of the game would be more than a poor press man could be depended upon doing; things happened so fast and far, details could not be recorded. In the first inning nine runs were scored and in the third five more were added, making 14 to the local zero. In the lucky seventh Sewell hit to left, Hoyt hit to right with a long drive that Wood just failed to hold at his shoe tops. Hunter bunted Sewell home and Hoyt tallied on a fielder's choice at first. In the eighth after Hoyt had been thrown out at first by Wynn, and Hunter at third on a relayed play from left field, four successive hits by Griffith, Falk, Meusel, and Kelly scored the last pair of runs by the visitors.

Hood scored twice for Shanghai in the seventh and ninth, the first time on Holliday's hit and later on Hirsh's. Holliday also counted on Bills' hit in seventh. The Stars

left yesterday for Manila on the Empress of Asia. Box score:—

Shanghai.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holiday, 3b.	5	1	3	2	3	0
Bills, ss.	3	0	2	2	3	1
Wall, c.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Kingman, 1b.	4	0	0	15	0	0
Scott, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Thatch, 2b.	3	0	0	1	5	0
Smith, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Wood, rf.	4	2	1	0	0	1
Hirsh, lf.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Wynn, p.	1	0	0	1	3	0

Total 34 3 7 24 20 2

Leaguers.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hunter, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Griffith, 2b.	4	3	2	5	0	0
Falk, lf.	6	2	2	1	0	0
Meusel, rl.	6	2	3	1	0	0
Kelly, 1b.	6	4	5	9	1	0
Stephenson, 3b.	6	3	2	2	4	1
Lavan, ss.	5	1	1	3	1	0
Sewell, c.	5	3	3	4	0	0
Hoyt, p.	3	1	1	0	2	0

Total 45 20 20 27 8 1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Leaguers	9	0	5	1	0	1	2	2	x—20
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3

Double plays, Lavan to Griffith to Kelly, Griffith to Lavan; Bases on balls, Bills, Hunter, Griffith 2, Thatch; Hit pitcher, Wall 2; Struckout by Hoyt three. Three base hits Kelly 3, Falk, Stephenson, Griffith 2; Passed ball, Wall 2, Wild pitches, Scott 2; Stolen bases Sewell. Hoyt 2, Kelly.

GOLF

The Hungjao Championship

The Junior championship of the Hungjao Golf Club was brought to a conclusion on Sunday, and at the same time progress was made with the senior event. In the junior, W. Wakeford Cox met E. F. Goodale in the final. The former has been playing so good golf lately that he was very much the favourite, and he fully justified this opinion. The result was a win for Wakeford Cox over Goodale by 7 and 5.

In the second round of the senior championship the following results were recorded:—

- P. Peebles beat A. B. Lowson, 7 and 6.
- C. T. Beath beat N. H. Bolton, 6 and 5.
- R. Marr Johnson beat T. H. U. Aldridge, 5 and 4.
- C. M. G. Burnie beat R. J. Marshall.

The Ladies' Championship

The final round of the Shanghai Ladies' Golf Championship was played on Wednesday at Kiangwan under ideal weather conditions. The finalists were Mrs. L. Tweedie Stodart and Mrs. R. Y. Irwine and play was over 36 holes. The result was a win for Mrs. Tweedie Stodart by eight holes up and seven to play. The win was well deserved, for Mrs. Tweedie Stodart played fine golf, with very few lapses throughout the two rounds. The wide margin of defeat, however, does not truly indicate the plucky fight put up by Mrs. Irwine,

who played an uphill game with a fine tenacity and perseverance.

At the first hole, Mrs. Irwine, having won the toss for honour drove into the cross-bunker, and so losing a stroke also lost the hole in 6 to Mrs. Stodart's 5. Mrs. Stodart kept up this form, playing the first four holes in one over fours and going to the fifth tee four up. Mrs. Irwine, nothing daunted, won a hole back here (Mrs. Stodart having caught the bunker guarding the green), holing out in six. At the sixth, Mrs. Stodart got a faultless three, negotiating a dead stymie with a beautiful putt. The seventh hole was halved in a good four and the eighth Mrs. Irwine won in five. Mrs. Stodart won the 9th in four, her score out being 43, or one over the ladies' bogey.

The 10th hole was halved in 5, the 11th Mrs. Stodart won in 3 and the 12th Mrs. Irwine won in a perfect 3. This is the kind of golf one does not often see in a final of any championship, and it was kept up. The 13th was halved in 5. Mrs. Irwine won the 14th in 6 and the 15th in 4, where Mrs. Stodart took three putts for the first time. This brought Mrs. Stodart back to one up, but she won the 16th in 5, halved the 17th in 4 (Mrs. Irwine, who had the better drive, taking three putts), and the 18th in 5.

So Mrs. Stodart went in to lunch three up. One would say that kind of golf could not be kept up, but Mrs. Stodart not only kept it up, she started the afternoon fresher than ever and reached the turn in 40 strokes, two under the ladies' bogey. It was, therefore, no discredit to Mrs. Irwine that she was beaten eight up and seven to play, since such golf as Mrs. Stodart played on Wednesday has probably never been seen in any ladies' championship in the Far East. When the match was over, the players continued to the 36th hole for the sake of Mrs. Stodart's card. She finished the second round in 85 strokes, one stroke less than the ladies' bogey and two more than her own record for the course.

This is the first time that Mrs. Tweedie Stodart has won the championship and her victory will be a very popular one. It was also very well deserved. She has been playing excellent golf all this season, with a steadiness that seems unbeatable. Her putting is angelic—or diabolical, according to one's point of view—and it says much for Mrs. Irwine's sporting spirit that no effect upon her was apparent when so many of Mrs. Stodart's amazing putts went down in a way that must have been heart-breaking.

PEGGEN LOFTING.

PAPER HUNT CLUB

Fourth Hunt Won by Dr. Davis

The fourth hunt of the season took place on Saturday afternoon and proved in every way an excellent outing. The weather was glorious, with bright sunshine, and the numerous scarlet coats of those

entitled to ride in the coveted "pink" lent a picturesque touch to the proceedings.

The meet took place at the Long Village, off Rubicon Road, and among others assembled, members had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. E. S. Benhow Rowe, one of the stewards of the Club, who, with his bride, has just returned from the Homeland.

The course was laid by Messrs. B. D. F. Beith and H. W. Lester, winners of last week's event in Kiangwan, and, starting at the west side of the Long Village, led off directly to the Hound Line. The riders assembled were addressed with the usual words of greeting by Mr. F. W. Potter, the Master, who informed them that, to avoid possible damage to crops, no paper would be laid till the Hound Line was reached. He then gave the word to go, and the riders proceeded at an extremely leisurely pace as far as No. 1 Trees and then, entering on the Hound Line, began a smart run towards the Pawnshop.

Dust was simply awful, due to the extremely dry state of the country and the cold west wind. The course was exceedingly well planned, and except for one nasty deep hole where the natives had blocked a bridge with mud, there were comparatively few of those deep wades which seem so inseparable in the far western country.

After a brisk run the hunt swung right-handed over Sparke's Pit and then right again to the Pawnshop, followed by a gallop down the Blasted Trees Line, and a long run in from there to a point near where the hunt started. Dr. C. N. Davis on Sherwood was the winner of the hunt and received many congratulations; there was no heavyweight in. The card reads as follows:

Start: West End Long village, Rubicon Road.

Finish: Pinkie's, South of Long Village.

1. Dr. C. Noel-Davis on Sherwood.
2. Mr. V. Botelho on Tiga.
3. Mr. J. Liou on Oldsmobile.
4. Mr. F. Pollock on Bachelor Gay.
5. Mr. A. B. Thompson on Night Raider.
6. Mr. J. E. Andrews on Giron-din.

FOOTBALL

Table of Results

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

S. F. C., 5; Engineers, 3.
S. R. C., 2; S. M. Police, 0.
St. Xavier's, 3; Public School, 2.

LEAGUE SECOND DIVISION.

S. R. C., 10; Public School, 0.
Club Lusitano, 5; S. F. C., 0.
H. M. Navy, 4; St. Xavier's, 0.
Rangers, 5; Hanbury School, 3.
Customs R. C. w.o., Police scr.

INTER-COLLEGE GAME.

Nanyang, 4; St. John's, 1.

RUGBY MATCHES.

S. R. F. C.: Whites, 3 pts.; Colours, 0.
S. R. F. C., 18 pts.; Shanghai Scottish, nil.

M. C. C. CRICKET TOURS

The First New Zealand Match: Transvaal's Good Display

Pretoria, Dec. 14.

The M.C.C. to-day defeated Pretoria by an innings and 47 runs. Scores:—Pretoria, 137 (Kennedy 6 for 19) and 116 (Macaulay 6 for 13). M.C.C., 300 for seven wickets declared (Russell 77, Carr 63).—Reuter.

Johannesburg, Dec. 16.

The M. C. C. opened the game against the Transvaal here to-day and were all out for 240. Sandham scored 75 and Woolley 76. Nupen (Transvaal) took 5 wickets for 76.

Transvaal had made 24 for 0 when stumps were drawn, just before time, owing to bad light.—Reuter.

Johannesburg, Dec. 18.

In the second day's play in the match between the M. C. C. and the Transvaal, the Transvaal carried their overnight score of 24 for no wickets to 291. Catterall played a very sound innings for 128, hitting a six and 14 fours. This in the first century which has been made against the M. C. C. on their South African tour. When stumps were drawn the M. C. C.'s score stood at 15 for no wickets.

Scores:—M. C. C.,—240 (Sandham 75, Woolley 76), and 15 for no wickets; Transvaal, 291 (Catterall 128).—Reuter.

Johannesburg, Dec. 19.

The match between the M.C.C. and the Transvaal resulted in a draw. There was rain during the lunch interval and no further play was possible.

Scores:—M.C.C., 240 (Sandham 79, Woolley 76) and 119 for no wickets (Russell 77 not out, Sandham 41 not out); Transvaal, 291 (Catterall 128).—Reuter.

M. C. C. v. Auckland

Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 18.

The match between the M. C. C. and Auckland, which was postponed from December 9 owing to the M. C. C. being delayed in their departure from Australia by the

seamen's strike, began on Friday. The M. C. C. made 350 in their first innings, Titchmarsh scoring 154 and Maclaren 54. Auckland had made 106 for 5 at the close of play on the second day. There was no play on the third day owing to rain and the match was abandoned.—Reuter.

Wanganui, N. Z., Dec. 20.

The M. C. C. beat the Miacr Associations by ten wickets. Scores:—Winner Associations, 129 and 200; M. C. C., 296 (Calthorpe 117) and 34 for no wicket.—Reuter.

THE DAVIS CUP

Proposed System of Zoning

London, Dec. 20.

A conference of delegates from the various tennis-playing countries has approved the proposed zoning system under which the Davis Cup competition will be divided into two sections—American and European. Each entering nation will declare the section in which it desires to compete and the winners of each section will meet to decide which shall challenge the holders. A new rule has been adopted for a more equitable division of receipts and expenses of competing nations.—Reuter.

MEMBERS of the crew of the barque Fiore should have a story of adventure to tell when their present voyage comes to an end at Shanghai. The ship left New York some time ago with a cargo for Shanghai and appears to have had an exceptionally bad time crossing the Pacific. A fortnight ago she was reported off Shanghai, and was then seen to have lost her main and mizzen masts, but made no signal of distress. Later, she was picked up by an American cruiser and towed in to Sharp Peak, Foo-chow, at the entrance of the Min River, where she now lies. An inquiry has been received by the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. with regard to towing the vessel to Shanghai, and it is probable that a tug boat will be sent down for this purpose in a day or two.



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SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF UNLIMITED FORGIVENESS

Notes of a Sermon Preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church, Tientsin, on Sunday evening November 26

St. Matthew XVIII. 21-23. "Then came Peter and said to him, how often shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him? Until seven times seven? Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, Until seven times; but until seventy times seven."

It ought to be of great interest to see the teaching of our Lord through the eyes of one of the famous men of the last century; a man not officially connected with the church, which makes his views all the more valuable. This is the late Sir John Robert Seeley, Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. He first became known in connexion with a famous examination in the "Pickwick Papers." When he was a student they were at the height of their fame. The poet Calverley, then also a student at Cambridge, set a paper on them. Mr. Seeley stood first. He wrote "The Expansion of England," which was very influential. But his most famous book, and the ablest was "*Ecce Homo*," published in 1865. Its absolute freshness, its style, its reverence made a big impression. I must have read it about 1876, and it was the first book on religion, not technically theological, that I had read. What it did for me was to cast new light on old truths and make me see what extraordinary new elements came into the world with Jesus, also (and this is very important), how, even if a truth was not absolutely new, that is, unknown before He came, He put such emphasis on it, and threw such light on it, that it was as far as practical application goes, a new truth.

IRRECONCILABLE ENMITIES FORBIDDEN.

Here is this matter of forgiveness. Professor Seeley is excellent on that branch of his subject. He says, "Christianity is founded on the unlimited forgiveness of sins. There is no limit to it." Then he quotes these words of Jesus to Peter. Peter, "with his literal mind," wanted to know whether seven was the exact number of times we are to forgive a man. Jesus said, "No; until seventy times seven." That was His way of saying, there was to be no end to our readiness to forgive. As Professor Seeley says, "Irreconcilable enmities are henceforth forbidden to human beings. Mercy to a submissive foe has to be no longer merely an admirable reach of goodness; it is a plain duty. Human beings have henceforth a right to terms. However much they have trampled on the rights of others, they cannot trample on their own."

Nobody can divest himself, or be divested of the right to forgive-

ness. It applies to private and also to public offences. The Gospel never makes our distinctions between private and public morals. What is true of one is true of the other. Nations and individuals are alike to be ready to forgive fully and without grudging, on the slightest sign of sorrow for sin on the part of the offender. No one who at all claims to be Christian has the sanction of the Master to say, "I'll never speak to that man again, no matter how sorry he is." That spirit is devilish, no matter what the offence has been. And it is just so with nations. One nation may be guilty of what we call almost unforgivable offences, yet on even half-hearted, yet sincere signs of repentance, Christians are to be like the father in the Parable of "The Prodigal Son"; they are to see the offender, "while he is a great way off," and "fall on his neck and kiss him," and "have compassion on him." Yes. That is drastic medicine for Christendom in its present temper. But there it is, as Professor Seeley says, the undoubted teaching of Jesus, whom we call Master and Lord of all, and by whom we believe we shall be judged. And one thing we shall be judged on will be whether we have been forgiving or not.

THE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

Now notice, that there can be no question, that this is the teaching of Jesus. When He was on earth Jesus was never tired of forgiving. It was one of the counts against Him by the Jewish authorities, that He presumed to act as God in forgiving sins; they said "Who can forgive sins but God alone?" Even if the story of the woman taken in adultery is an invention of the early church, as some hold, it is an equally striking proof as to how the early church had been struck by this unlimitedness of our Lord's forgiveness. On the Cross he said of His enemies, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Notice too, as Professor Seeley points out, that we all unknowingly confess that this is true spirit of Jesus. He says, that we often use the phrase "a Christian spirit." And he says, we really mean by that "a forgiving spirit." When we say a man showed a very Christian spirit, we do not mean, that he exhibited great courage or generosity, as in giving a hundred

dollars to a good cause, or that he is remarkably honest. No; we do not. We mean, that he is remarkably merciful and ready to forgive. That is what we always mean by it. So we give ourselves away. And, of course, this is the very heart and kernel of the Gospel. Who will deny, that man has grieved and injured God? For the Bible God is not just "Mind" or "Principle" or any such windy abstraction. He is personal. He loves, He can be grieved, He can be pleased, He can forgive and refuse to forgive. He is "the God and Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." There is no such thing as mind without a person. And our God is an infinite, holy, loving person. And this being the case, He feels it when we, His children, slight Him, when we disobey Him. Where then should we be if He remembered rotten old grievances, and kept remembering dead old sins, that we have tried to repent of, as we remember other men's? But this is just the Bible teaching; "He hath not dealt with us after our sins." Aye indeed, where would any of us be, if He kept alive rotten old grudges as we do? Where should we be? But this is just what the Gospel is. It is unlimited forgiveness. That always has been real religion; "though your sins be as scarlet they shall be white as snow"; "Jesus said unto Peter, I say not unto thee, Until seven times, but, Until seventy times seven."

THE GREAT INNOVATION.

Next, notice that, as Seeley says, "This is Christ's most striking innovation in morality." It created what we may call "moral consternation in the ancient world." They said, crime will overrun the world, if we are to forgive so freely. As Seeley says, it is curious but a fact, that while the ancient world had a less serious conception of sin than Christianity, it was harder on sinners. It is the religion, that has the stiffest idea of sin, that makes escape from sin easiest. This is so. As he says, the "doctrine of unlimited forgiveness gave a startling shock to the old world. This law makes an ineffaceable and palpable division between ancient and modern morality." The classical world not only did not forgive, but "didn't believe we are under any obligation to forgive." He says, Cicero was generally a fairly kind man, but he quarrelled with his friend Clodius. Clodius was killed at the battle of Bovillae. Cicero dates a letter on the anniversary of the death of Clodius, in a sort of horrid glee. Caesar was notorious for forgiving his enemies, for of course, in private life, men did forgive one another out of goodness of heart, though not of fixed principle, as the will of God. But even Caesar did an awful thing. It was the custom when a victorious gen-

eral ascended the Capitol in triumph, for the enemy's general to be put to death at that moment. And even Caesar, in order to drink the cup of glory to the dregs, had Vercingetorix, his magnanimous Gallic foe, put to death. And no one blamed Caesar. They only wondered that a man who had done the unusual act so many times of forgiving enemies, did not forgive Vercingetorix. Jesus brought in an entirely new spirit. He died, that we may be forgiven. He died forgiving His enemies. "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all iniquity." The old world would have agreed with a humorous definition of a hero; "A hero is a man, who, after warming his enemies, is toasted by his friends." We are not to be of that spirit; we are to forgive freely and readily. For Christians to be full of old grudges and rotten, old personal and national grievances, is to have a soul like a heap of putrid garden and kitchen refuse, rotten cabbage stalks and the like.

THE DEAD AND DECAYED PAST.

And is it not plainly the fact, that what the world for long enough has needed has been this spirit of Jesus Christ, the forgiving to the "seventy times seven?" Surely we can see it! The world is full of fusty old age-long grievances. They poison the life of society yet. Is it not time they were forgotten and forgiven? How can we have the face to talk of progress, if we are ever raking in the putrid rubbish heaps of the past, which are like heaps of rotten cabbage stalks from the garden, and dragging out rotten old grievances. Let us hope for instance, that the happier state of things in Ireland will lead even the "Die-hard" Republicans to forget King Henry II and Oliver Cromwell. One has been dead about 800 years and the other 300. Hasn't the time long gone by when whatever they did should be forgotten? Let us hope so. What kind of Christians are we if we cannot forget old putridities like these? And what is to become of the world, if we cannot? There is King George III. He did make a big mistake. None of us is perfect. But isn't it time, he, poor old man was given a bye in American history books? There are France and Germany. Who will take the first step in reconciliation and forgiveness? Somebody must make a start, or the world will be poisoned for ever by these damnable everlasting feuds and pestilential grievances. First one side wins a war, then the next. So it will go on for ever, unless some one of the two begins and forgives freely and fully. The thing that we are all too blind to see, is that the Gospel is the one fundamentally practical thing in the world. It is such a huge and devastating error to think that doctrines like this of forgiveness are mere Sunday topics for ministers to preach on. This one is vital. If men would only be forgiving to a tenth of the "seventy times seven" the world would be a

new and clean one, because these putrid old grievances would be buried. There are the trades unions. There used to be, no doubt, tyranny of employers over employed. But there has been very little the last 50 years. Yet the old evils and hatreds still are allowed to poison our countries. We Nonconformists too can learn the lesson. We may as well give a bye to Archbishop Laud. He did not love us. But he has been dead near 300 years, and we might forget him. The wickedest thing the Germans did during the war was to compose and sing their "Hymn of Hate." We laughed at it, and Mr. Tommy Atkins used to make German prisoners sing it. Do not let us be like them in that. Let nations and all classes and all men and women individually see, that as Seeley says, our Lord and Saviour taught unlimited forgiveness of sins and of all offences. We have only to take spiritual stock of the world to-day to see, that his statement is true, that this command staggered the vengeful old world, and is equally a staggerer to-day, when so much of the world is broken up into factions, nations and classes full of hate and old grievances. Statesmen may hatch what plans they like, and "social reformers" may meet in everlasting conferences, and eat ice creams over their deliberations, but none of them will "heal the hurt of the world"; they will all be sheer futilities, unless we learn to forgive, "forgiving one another, as God for Christ's sake, hath forgiven you."

A memorial service was held on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of a number of Chinese organizations at the Hsin-wu-tai Theatre, Chinese City, for the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was master of ceremonies, Gen. Tan Yen-kai, former Tuchun of Hunan, chairman, and Dr. C. C. Wu, son of the deceased, chief mourner.

WITH reference to the earthquakes in Japan the "Nagasaki Press" of December 10 says:—The inhabitants of Nagasaki appear to have escaped loss of life or serious injury, although the margin of safety was very narrow, judging by the damage sustained by some of the buildings in the old foreign settlement. The last really violent shock was that experienced at 2.30 on Friday afternoon, but minor shocks occurred at intervals up to one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Friday night was dreaded by large numbers of people and many spent it on school grounds and other open spaces. The Chinese residents, or a great number of them, took to sampans and lighters and spent the night in the harbour. The captain of the British str. Gleniffer very kindly placed the passenger accommodation of his vessel at the disposal of the foreign community and 14 residents took advantage of the offer.

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Dec. 22.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/0½ = Tls. 6.64 at 72.65 = \$9.14

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.\$100 at 70 = Tls. 142.86 at 72.65 = \$196.64

Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.9
Native Interest	15
Copper Cash	240,500
Bar Silver	30½
Bank rate of discount	3%
Paris on London	Fr. 62.42
New York on London	G.\$4.62½

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

Per Tael

LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0
Demand	3/0½
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	69½
Demand	70
PARIS—	
Demand	938
INDIA—	
Demand	224½
HONGKONG—	
Demand	75
YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	70½
BATAVIA—	
Demand	177½
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	78

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/0½
4 m/s. Credits	3/1½
4 m/s. Docs.	3/2
6 m/s. Credits	3/2
6 m/s. Docs.	3/2½
NEW YORK—	
Demand	71½
4 m/s. Credits	73
4 m/s. Docs.	73½
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	985
Closing business done at:—	
London T.T.	3/0½
New York T.T.	70½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER.

Hk. Tl. 5.61 @ 3/2½	£1
" 1 @ 1058	Fr. 11.79
" 125 @ 71½	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 71½	Yen 1.57
" 1 @ 241½	Rupees 2.69
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 15.85	It. Lare 17.66
Marks and Roubles no quotation.	

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rates, Dec. 22.

It. Lire 13.40	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.60	Tl. 1
Marks 3,500	Tl. 1
Quotations, Dec. 21.	
It. Lire 91.00	£1 stg.
It. Lire 19.60	\$1 U.S.
It. Lire 145.00	Fr. 100
	(France).

Francs and Sterling

Paris, Dec. 21.

The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted to-day at £1 = Frs. 62.31.—French Wireless through Reuter.

Week's Exchange Notes

Dec. 23.

At the close of business on the 21st instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 24,291,000 and \$20,450,000.

These figures include Tls. 7,730,000 and \$19,510,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

BAR SILVER.

Arrivals were:—

79 bars from America.

Shipments were:—

272 bars to Hangchow and Nanking.

228 bars to Bombay.

500 bars.

SYCEE.

There were no arrivals during the week.

Shipments were:—

Tls. 2,690,000 to Hangchow and Nanking.

Tls. 400,000 to Hankow.

Tls. 3,090,000

DOLLARS.

Arrivals were:—

\$1,960,000 from Hangchow and Nanking.

Shipments were:—

\$3,500,000 to Tientsin.

1,300,000 „ Dairen.

350,000 (Mex.) to Bombay.

300,000 to Changchun.

300,000 „ Manchuria.

200,000 „ Hankow.

100,000 „ Rice districts.

100,000 „ Nanchang.

60,000 „ Tungchow.

\$6,210,000

SILVER.

After various slight fluctuations the London price is 3/16d. lower for spot and 7/16d. lower for forward delivery than last week, the London quotation on Thursday being 30½d. ready and 30½d. forward. India apparently was a buyer for immediate shipment, and a small seller for forward delivery. China has bought and sold. Shipments by yesterday's steamer from London would be about the last to reach Shanghai to be available for China New Year. Stocks of Sycee have decreased by Tls. 40 lakhs during the week, and compared with the figures of about the same date last year are about Tls. 25 lakhs less. Stocks of Dollars are \$43 lakhs less than last week, but compared with 1921 they are \$62 lakhs higher. It is estimated that silver to the extent of between 70 to 80 lakhs is due to arrive in Shanghai before the end of January. The price of silver in America on Thursday was 63½¢, delivery San Francisco, buyers bidding at quoted price, sellers asking a higher price.

EXCHANGE.

The quoted rate on closing last week was T.T. selling 3/1d., at which quotation it remained till closing on Saturday. Rates opened ½d. down on Monday, 3/0½d., at which there was a moderate demand with no cover offering in

the shape of bills, and on Wednesday the quotation dropped to 3/- the present level. The market is almost entirely a speculative one, there being very little genuine business offering. At the close of business there are sellers at T.T. 3/0½d. Dec., 3/0½d. January/China New Year, 2/11½d. February/March; and for Gold \$ T.T. 70½ is offered December, 70½ Jan./China New Year, 70 March. 4 m/s L/C could be placed at 3/1d. Dec./China New Year and Gold \$4 m/s L/C 72½. The London/New York cross rate is 465, as against 464½ last week.

THE GOLD MARKET

Canadian and Transvaal Records:

Nickel Coins for Finland and

Ducats for Czecho-Slovakia

Reporting from London on November 9, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £125,605,350, as compared with £125,602,400 last week. The fair amount of gold on offer was absorbed mainly on account of the United States of America, India being only a small buyer. Gold valued \$643,000 has arrived in New York—\$543,000 from Alexandria and \$100,000 from London; and \$500,000 in gold has been despatched to Canada from New York. "The Times" states that the output of the gold mines of Ontario, Canada, for September was \$1,855,000, a fresh record.

Finland is actively engaged in providing for a nickel currency. The forthcoming budget is to provide funds for suitable machinery, and some 50,000,000 nickel coins are said to have been acquired in England and Denmark.

Others beside the shade of Shakespeare may take interest in the announcement that Czecho-Slovakia intends as a preparatory measure to promulgate a bill authorizing the mintage of gold coins bearing the time honoured appellation of ducats.

A TRANSVAAL RECORD.

November 16.—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £125,608,155, as compared with £125,605,350 last week. A fair amount of gold came on offer, but only a small portion was taken on Indian account. Gold valued at \$5,408,000 has arrived in New York—\$5,070,000 from London, \$200,000 from Alexandria and \$138,000 from France; and \$1,000,000 in gold has been despatched to Canada from New York.

The Transvaal gold output for October, 1922, amounted to 778,159 fine oz., as compared with 747,089 fine oz. for September, 1922, and 707,825 fine oz. for October, 1921. The figures for last month show that the Rand has beaten all records since October, 1916, and exceeds the corresponding output for the same month in 1921 by 70,000 oz. This result is to be attributed entirely to improved efficiency in rock-

breaking and a better working tone among the natives.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of October, 1922:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Sweden	17,500	—
Netherlands	—	7,135
Belgium	1,356	30,725
France	—	2,200,000
West Africa	151,945	—
United States	4,866	2,953,715
Central America and W. Indies	6,816	—
Various S. American countries	4,361	—
Rhodesia	200,348	—
Transvaal	3,003,744	—
British India	—	1,437,441
Straits Settlements	—	5,520
Other Countries	5,432	8,495

Total £3,596,368 £6,645,031

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Optimism Amongst Exporters:

Short Time in the Mills:

A Depressing Week

Dec. 23.

At last the exporters appear to have a reasonable chance of coming into their own again. There has been a distinctly brighter outlook this week and quite a display of optimism, combined with reports of really encouraging business. This, of course has been occasioned mainly by the fluctuations in exchange, which have brought Home and local prices nearer together. Apart from this feature, however, it has been a very depressing week, with little doing in indent business in piece goods and not a great deal more at the auctions.

Most people seem to be wondering what is going to be the outcome of the decision of mills to introduce short time. As yet, there does not appear to be any organized movement, but, nevertheless, there is a widespread intention to take some such action. The Chinese mills are mostly affected. They have practically no reserves, and their purchases of raw material must be from hand to mouth and they are doing next to no business on account of the disturbed state of the country. It is argued that short time will not benefit them much, as overhead charges will remain about the same, so that the cost of production will actually be higher on an unremunerative market and therefore closing down might suit them. Whether many foreign mills would consider a like policy remains to be seen, for they have large reserves and may choose to employ them. Business in both cotton and yarn is still largely speculative and there is a general opinion that later prices will be very considerably higher.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been scarcely any business during the week. It is a somewhat curious fact that dealers on the spot still have implicit faith in a recovery in the near future to such an extent that they are prepared to make purchases, even at a

small advance, but the interior markets are absolutely dead, the merchants refusing to take a chance with stocks that may at any moment be pillaged or destroyed. For what has been done, prices have remained nominally steady, the lower exchange having much to do with this.

COTTON AND YARN.

Local Cotton.—Supplies have been very difficult to obtain, mainly owing to speculators' operations and prices have varied a great deal. The latest quotations are:—

Tungchow	Tls. 37.00
Shanghai	" 33.50
Shensi	" 37.00-38.00
Hankow	" 33.00

Yarn.—There is still no real demand, though there has been some speculation.

PRODUCE.

The market this week has been much brighter and more optimistic, the fall in exchange having encouraged exporters and prices now seem nearer. A certain amount of business in wool, goatskins and hides has been reported and there are rumours of transactions in seed at Hankow, but nothing definite has yet arrived here. Inquiries generally have been more frequent than of late, but, at the same time, business is far from normal for this ought to be the really busy season.

Franco-Canadian Commerce

Paris, Dec. 15.

The Franco-Canadian Commercial Convention was signed to-day.

The Convention is of indefinite duration but can be terminated on six months' notice. France grants Canada a minimum tariff on 128 items and Canada receives on the remainder as favourable treatment as is granted to the United States. With regard to French Colonies having their own tariff, Canada receives most-favoured nation treatment. Canada grants France the Canadian intermediate tariff and most-favoured nation treatment generally.—Reuter.

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 9 amounted to 91,654 tons and the sales during the same period, to 80,087 tons.

Canada's Grain Crop

Ottawa, Dec. 20.

The Federal Bureau of Statistics estimates the value of Canada's grain crop this year at \$984,000.—Reuter.

Indo-Burmah Oilfields

London, Dec. 20.

The Directors of the Indo-Burmah Oilfields, which had £7,507 in cash remaining on March 31, propose reorganisation of the capital with the object of writing off half the issued amount and raising £165,000

by offering preference shares to shareholders proportionately to their holdings. The whole issue has been provisionally underwritten.—Reuter.

Shell Dividend

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China have received a telegram from the London head office stating:—"Shell Transport Trading Co. declared interim dividend at the rate of 2s. per share, free of income tax, payable January 5. Bearer coupon to be presented, No. 40."

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NOTE

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At 8 per cent. Doubles itself in 9 years

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START TO-DAY TO DOUBLE YOUR CAPITAL

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With Assets totalling Taels 10,165,190.33.

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HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

LAW REPORTS

A CLAIM AGAINST J. T. HAMMOND

Damages Awarded against Defendant

Before his Honour Judge Grain and a jury at H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, the Eastern Advertising Agency sought to recover from J. T. Hammond \$638, alleged to have been incurred in connexion with the renting from defendant of premises at 6 Foochow Road, and Tls. 2,000 general damages. The defence was a general denial, and a counterclaim for alleged damages suffered during occupation of the premises by plaintiff concern, including "the removal of two baths."

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Tycho Wing for defendant. The jury was composed of Mr. T. Hutchison, Mr. D. W. Leach, Mr. A. Knowles, Mr. L. S. Dick and Mr. D. Green.

Opening the case for plaintiffs, Mr. Goldring said that in October, 1920, defendant let to plaintiffs, who were then carrying on business under the name of the Far Eastern Advertising Agency, three rooms and a hallway in the premises in question at a rental of Tls. 300 per month. The terms of the agreement were partly in writing and provided that defendant should furnish taxes, heat, water and light of 200 candle power per room, and plaintiffs were to pay him a deposit of Tls. 600. In February defendant demanded extra payment for lighting at the rate of Tls. 20 per month. This was refused with the result that on February 15 the electric light was cut off and plaintiffs had to remove, having several large orders on hand. On February 20 Mr. Hammond told a servant to cut the ropes on a cart bringing plaintiff's effects to a new address. The furniture fell on to the roadway. At this period the plaintiff concern were at work on a number of contracts, including the restoration of five pictures for Prof. Adler for the Russian Public Library. Plaintiffs were to have received remuneration for this work at the rate of 12 per cent. of the total value thereof, namely \$5,000. The counterclaim for damages had reference to the using of the premises as a residence instead of as offices and repeated failure to pay defendant Tls. 100.

AN IRRITABLE STATE OF MIND.

The issue, Mr. Goldring proceeded, was a comparatively simple one. There was the agreement alleged by Mr. Hammond specifying the payment of this extra money for light. Even if it did exist was the defendant justified in cutting off the light? At the time the defendant was not in the best of health and in a very irritable state. Plaintiffs were then at work on the pictures for Prof. Adler. Defendant had this deposit of Tls. 600

and had no right whatever to cut off the light. In order to save their business defendants had to move.

"I want to emphasize Mr. Hammond's state of mind," said Mr. Goldring. "As I have said he was in a very violent and irritable condition. His remedy should not have been to take the law into his own hands. There was a good deal of trouble. Mr. Hammond's house-boy assaulted someone with an umbrella and then they all went to the police station."

With regard to the allegations in the counterclaim it was quite untrue that the offices were used as a residence. While one of the plaintiff parties was at work on these valuable pictures, he used a bamboo couch. He might have lain down for half an hour or so to rest, but never slept on the premises for the whole night. The name of Mr. Roussolsky, the Russian lawyer, would occur in the evidence. Plaintiffs did not know why he should remove the bath. When the lights were cut off Mr. Hammond would not listen to reason. Plaintiffs were so distressed that they went to the Consulate. The delay in bringing this action had been due to very protracted litigation in which Mr. Hammond had since been involved.

MR. HAMMOND NOT A BOLSHEVİK.

Mr. Semichieff, advertising agent, of 17 Yangtsepoo Road, was then called and described a visit paid by him, accompanied by Mr. Kobza and an electrician, to Mr. Hammond's office. Kobza told Mr. Hammond that on the previous day he had expressed the opinion that something was wrong with the lighting installation at the office. He objected to the presence of the fitter at his house. "Don't think you are in Russia and can treat me as a Bolshevik. You pay Tls. 100 and then you will get your light. Leave my office," were defendant's words. When the Eastern Advertising Agency's furniture was put on a cart preparatory to removal to the new offices, Mr. Hammond instructed a servant to prevent them removing the furniture. Plaintiffs told a Sikh constable to take this Chinese to the police station. A report of the affair was entered in the books at the Central Police Station charge room.

Mr. Goldring—Do you know anything about these baths?

Witness—I heard something about it. Mr. Roussolsky took the bath to his house. Somebody laughed about it.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Tycho Wing, who asked: Did Mr. Kobza tell you that he had that furniture on the undertaking that it should not be moved?

Witness—No.

A HINDRANCE TO WORK.

Alexis Krukoff, proprietor of the Eastern Advertising Agency, said that the agency was started in October, 1920. He recalled negotiations with Mr. Hammond over the renting of the premises. Defendant had never once said anything about not using the premises as a residence.

Mr. Goldring—Were there two baths on the premises?

Witness—I do not know.

Mr. Goldring—Were any baths removed from the premises? Witness—Yes, one. It was a hindrance to work.

Further examined by his counsel, witness said that originally no suggestion was ever made that plaintiffs should pay more.

On the resumption in the afternoon, E. Kobza, an artist employed by plaintiff concern, gave corroborative evidence with reference to the visit paid to Mr. Hammond when the electric current was cut off in the flat. Defendant said to them, "Get out of here. You are all Bolsheviks."

Plaintiff, Mr. Krukoff, was recalled for cross-examination. Questioned by Mr. Wing as to the ownership of the furniture which defendant was alleged to have stopped being removed from 6 Foochow Road, witness affirmed that it belonged to the Eastern Advertising Agency.

Counsel—I put it to you that it was obtained on hire. Mr. Hammond signed a guarantee in respect of this furniture that you would not remove it.

Witness—Mr. Hammond did not sign any guarantee. The furniture was paid for.

ALL BUT RUINED.

Asked whether he opened negotiations with Mr. Hammond through Mr. Grosse, with a view to settling the matter, witness said, "I only asked Mr. Grosse to assist me in getting the case heard as soon as possible because I was all but ruined."

On the matter of having endeavoured to sub-let the premises, witness said he inserted an advertisement in the newspapers. But as soon as applicants heard that Mr. Hammond was the landlord they did not bother about the flat.

Mr. Nicholas Leashin, now manager of the Oriental Advertising Agency, said that one bath had been removed because it was in the way of fitting up a dark room. Witness admitted that he had made a mistake in not asking Mr. Hammond's permission for its removal. Mr. Roussolsky took the other bath.

Mrs. Krukoff, plaintiff's wife, said Mr. Hammond's boy, on the afternoon that the furniture was removed, said: "Mr. Hammond talkee no can take away." Defendant's employee pushed her from the cart and cut the ropes.

DEFENDANT'S STORY.

Mr. J. T. Hammond, the defendant, gave evidence that he applied for additional rent because plaintiff was using a lot of electric current, and further using the flat as a residence. This man who claimed to be an artist offered to pay a further Tls. 20 a month. Leashin, with whom witness first had dealings over the flat, agreed to pay two months' rent before the premises were taken over. Witness believed that plaintiffs were unable to pay the first month's rent. They came to him subsequently and said their finances were not much good.

They had had to hire the furniture. A Chinese named Yang said that if witness would guarantee that the furniture would not be removed from the premises, plaintiffs could have it. Yang had difficulty in getting payment. He said he could neither get his money nor furniture.

Referring to the incident of the electric lights, witness said on receiving the first complaint he agreed to have them attended to. He told plaintiffs he would be much obliged if they would pay their rent.

His Lordship—Did you ask him in those gentle tones that you are using to-day, Mr. Hammond?

Witness—I might have spoken a little louder, but there was not a great deal of difference in the way I spoke.

Witness had asked for the extra money. Plaintiffs said they were going in any case. Witness then forgot about the complaint regarding the electric light, until he received Mr. Goldring's letter on the Monday. On going to the premises, witness saw that all the furniture had been moved out. This artist or whatever he called himself was there. Witness wanted to know what the trouble was all about. On hearing again about the lights, his shroff put his hand to a switch and the lights went up again. Leashin had removed one bath and the Russian lawyer the other.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned until next morning.

The Jury's Verdict

At Tuesday's hearing the jury recorded a verdict for plaintiff, assessing damages at Tls. 701. The claim for the recovery of Tls. 600 was allowed. Mr. Hammond was awarded \$50 in respect of his counterclaim for Tls. 1,600.

The defendant was again in the witness box, and was asked by plaintiff's solicitor whether he gave instructions to stop the removal of the furniture.

Witness—I am not certain whether I did or I did not. I had signed for the furniture and was liable to be involved. Possibly I told the shroff to watch the furniture.

Answering further questions, witness said the hire contract for the furniture was originally brought to him and endorsed by him. He had made himself responsible for the safe keeping of the goods.

On the subject of the electric light failure, witness insisted that all the meters for the building were in Mr. Hexamer's room.

THE BOLSHEVIK PLOT.

Mr. Goldring—Even assuming your contention about the agreement to be correct, you must admit that the rent was paid up to the end of February and you had the Tls. 600 in hand. These people laid this elaborate plot to shut off the lights themselves, accuse you of it, and then get out. That is your suggestion. It was the greatest Bolshevik plot that ever happened?

Witness—Yes, I say so.

There were reasons, said Mr. Goldring, why witness did not go round to the plaintiffs on the Saturday. It was race day at Kiangwan.

Mr. Goldring—You cannot remember whether you had a good day?

Witness—I cannot.

Mr. Goldring—In those days you took much less care of your health than you do now?

Witness—My trouble is that I am too fat.

Mr. Goldring—And you were not as abstemious as you are now. Sometimes you did things in a hurry that you felt sorry for. My suggestion is that you told your man to cut off these lights and plaintiffs to go to the devil.

Witness—I expected them to clear out.

A shroff formerly employed by defendant was the next witness. He recalled an interview between his employer and representatives of the Eastern Advertising Agency. Witness overheard one of the Russians promise to pay something for the electric lights. Witness said he went to the flat to see what was wrong with the lights. The switch was very high. He got on a chair and put the lights on.

A Chinese named Ling, formerly employed by plaintiff concern, said he left them in January. They owed him \$3,000, which, however, had since been paid with the exception of \$500. He agreed to this deduction.

Mr. Hammond's watchman said he had never been hit over the head with an umbrella by a lady. He stopped the furniture being removed because it belonged to Mr. Yang of the International Furniture Co. Mr. Hammond did not tell witness to cut the ropes on the cart or to use force to prevent the moving of the furniture.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, witness admitted that defendant instructed him to watch the furniture.

LANDLORDS AS SENSIBLE PEOPLE.

Closing his case for defendant, Mr. Wing said that plaintiffs never had any contracts and no damages had ever been suffered. To say that they had several large orders on hand was in fact an absolute misstatement. The defence wanted to know and were entitled to know what these orders were and consequently plaintiff furnished them with further particulars. There was just one meaningless document from the Texas Co. The turning out of the lights, said counsel, was merely a childish device to lend some colour to the plaintiffs' demand for the return of their deposit. Perhaps landlords did occasionally get into a bad temper, but they were as a rule very sensible people. Could the jury imagine Mr. Hammond being such a fool as to expel good tenants. When they went out, he had the place on his hands empty, until he could get a new tenant. It was obvious that he would do his best to minimize the loss as soon as possible. Scales of rent varied very much in Shanghai. When he made the new con-

tract he was only able to get Tls. 200 per month, instead of Tls. 300. Was that the sort of thing that a landlord would do for no reason?

Mr. Goldring asked the jury how they could believe that his clients had concocted all these stories about interviews. It would be pure chicanery. Mr. Hammond told them they jolly well should not have their light. Plaintiffs were scared and didn't know what to do. Orders might have come in by the dozen. He admitted that the learned counsel for defendant had very properly animadverted on the subject of the damages claimed. He (Mr. Goldring) admitted quite candidly that in some respects they appeared to have been faked. This had been due to the extreme difficulty he had in getting a reliable interpreter from his clients. He had had very great difficulty in getting proper instructions. Therefore he had not the smallest hesitation in agreeing with defendant's counsel that damages might be inflated for this reason. On the question of the pictures, they had established a perfectly strong case. With regard to the Texas Co., the business only amounted to an invitation for tenders. But they were in a position to do that kind of business, which was borne out in the com-pradore's evidence as to turnover.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ADDRESS.

In his summing up, his Lordship, after reviewing the evidence at some length, said that the amount of any losses which might have been suffered was more a quotation for the jury to decide than for himself. If the contract had been broken by the turning out of the lights and so preventing them carrying on their work, then there was no doubt that plaintiffs had a right to the return of their deposit. The claim for general damages was for Tls. 2,000. Mr. Goldring had suggested that the damages were not inflated. The jury had to consider very carefully what sort of business it was plaintiffs were carrying on. If it were found they were entitled to damages, there should be no difficulty in finding what amount should be awarded. Plaintiffs' turnover was \$3,500 a month. The profits for the same period were less than Tls. 100. They were employing a fairly large staff.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired, and after an absence of just over half an hour, returned the following answers to questions his Lordship had put to them:—

Was there a new verbal agreement entered into after the written agreement of October 1, 1920, to pay a further Tls. 20 per month?—No.

Did Mr. Hammond's servant with the authority of the defendant, cut off the light in February?—We are strongly of opinion that Mr. Hammond or else his agent did cut off the light. The deposit of Tls. 600 to be returned.

Did defendant's servant cut the ropes on the cart?—The coolie on Mr. Hammond's authority did interfere, but whether he cut the ropes is doubtful.

The jury assessed damages for

the plaintiffs being without light at Tls. 1, for having to remove from the premises Tls. 100 and for plaintiffs being unable to carry out the contract for Prof. Adler at Tls. 600.

The verdict on the counterclaim for alleged damages suffered by defendant during plaintiffs' occupation of the premises at 6 Foochow Road was that "one bath was removed," for which damages would be \$50.

Judgement was accordingly entered at once for these amounts. His Lordship thanked the jury for their services and exempted them for one year.

A stay of execution was granted at the request of Mr. Hammond's counsel and the judge ordered costs to be mutually set off by the parties.

INDIANS AND POSTAL COOLIES

The Alleged Assault on Board the C. N. S. Liangchow

At H. M. Police Court last Friday morning, before His Honour Judge Grain (sitting as Police Magistrate), there was a further hearing of the case in which four Indian guards from the China Navigation Co.'s str. Liangchow were charged with having, on the night of December 12, assaulted a Chinese Post Office mail-carrier by striking him about the head, and of having handcuffed another mail-carrier to the steering gear of the vessel.

Inspector Mellows, of the River Police, was in charge of the prosecution, defendants being represented by Mr. J. G. Priestwood, whose services had been obtained since the hearing on Thursday.

The two coolies, regarding whose treatment the charge was laid, were recalled and gave further testimony regarding the alleged assault. Their evidence amounted in the main, however, to what they had stated at the previous hearing.

Captain T. Pickard, Assistant Marine Superintendent of the China Navigation Company, stated that it was no part of the duty of the guards for them to search either the baggage of passengers, or the mails. While the vessels on which they were engaged were in Shanghai harbour, the guards had no duties to perform. The master of the ship issued firearms to the guards, who were engaged and placed on the ships by the Hongkong police.

Witness stated in his evidence that masters of local vessels were becoming very particular regarding those who came on board the ships. Witness had been a ship's captain for many years, and he would never order guards to search passengers or baggage unless he had specific instructions to do so.

A third coolie, who also was concerned in the trouble, stated that on the night in question he took 52 bags of mail to the Liangchow, and that after stacking some of the bags in the mail room he was called on deck. There he saw eight

Indians striking a mail carrier. He spoke to the Indians and got a pistol pointed at him as an answer. Witness ran away, and on returning to the ship later saw a French policeman (who another witness stated had been sent for and also had had a pistol pointed at him) running away from the ship, "to report to the police station," witness was informed.

After a lengthy hearing of evidence and cross-examination, His Honour said that after listening to the evidence, there was no doubt in his mind that the Chinese had been assaulted, but by whom it was difficult to make out. He had the evidence of three Chinese against four Sikhs. The four Sikhs were men of good character, having been employed as watchmen for long periods under the Hongkong police. They (accused) would not have been put on the ship as guards against pirates unless they were men of good character.

His Honour added that he had not sufficient evidence on which to convict accused, who must be discharged. In giving them the benefit of the doubt, he warned them to be more careful in future, not to interfere with people wearing Post Office uniforms, and to tell their friends who were also employed on ships that they must not interfere with people in uniform. If accused came before the Court again, they would be severely dealt with.

SENSATIONAL OPIUM CASE

Customs Officer Charged With Impersonation and Dealing in the Drug

Allegations of a serious character in connexion with the opium traffic were made against a member of the Customs outdoor staff who appeared before Mr. Peter Grain, at H. M. Police Court on Wednesday. The accused was J. Doyle, of 47 Route Voyron, and there were six charges against him, as follows:—

That on November 12, he did unlawfully attempt to import into Shanghai certain Chinese goods the importation of which is prohibited, viz., opium, contrary to article 70 (3) of the China Order in Council, 1904, and King's Regulations, No. 2 of 1919.

That he unlawfully dealt in opium, contrary to King's Regulations.

That he unlawfully entered into negotiations for the sale of or dealing in opium, contrary to King's Regulations.

That he unlawfully assumed the character of an officer of the Chinese Maritime Customs for the purpose of obtaining admission to the str. Kiangwah and, in such character, performed an act which he was not entitled to do of his own authority, viz., searched for opium, contrary to section 12 of the Inland Revenue Regulations Act, 1890.

That he falsely impersonated an officer of the Customs on duty for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining moneys for release from seizure of contrabrand goods, contrary to Common Law.

That he fraudulently, falsely and unlawfully obtained \$2,000 from certain Chinese by falsely pretending that he was an active officer of the Customs and

was then authorized to search for and seize contrabrand goods, contrary to the Larceny Act.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Tycho Wing for the defence.

Mr. L. A. Lyall, Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai, was the first witness called. He stated that in September, accused was suspended from duty, being suspected in connexion with arms smuggling. Having been suspended, he had no right to wear Customs uniform at all; and in addition to that, in January of this year an order was issued in writing warning the staff that to appear on board a ship in uniform when not on duty was a very serious offence. Doyle was not then a member of the staff. Subsequent to discovery of the present case he was dismissed by the Inspector-General.

In answer to Mr. Wing, the Commissioner said the accused was dismissed after he had been found on the Kiangwah sitting on a bag of opium, but what happened before might have had something to do with his dismissal.

Mr. Wing—You dismiss him first and, having done that, you bring him into court?

Witness—I did not dismiss him.

A SUNDAY EVENING EPISODE.

Mr. W. J. Fulker, acting assistant tidewater, stated that he was in charge of the outdoor staff on the night of November 12, and it was his duty to visit various stations in the harbour. He noticed unusual activity on board the str. Kiangwah lying alongside the Kinleeyuen Wharf, ships usually being quiet on Sunday night with lights out and no cargo working. He went aboard and on the foc's'le saw a number of Chinese who did not appear to be members of the crew. There were more apparent strangers in the crew's quarters—Chinese dressed in long fur coats. Going down to the stokehold and engine room, witness looked through the door and saw a number of Chinese and accused, whom he knew very well. Being alone, witness returned to his launch alongside the steamer and brought back part of his crew. Returning to the engine room, he went over to accused, who, sitting on a bale of opium, was wearing a Customs service cap. There was another foreigner named Palamountain present, not in uniform. He was standing, with his foot on another bag of opium. Witness knew Doyle had been suspended. Accused, upon seeing him, said: "What about it?" Witness answered: "You're caught." As far as witness remembered, accused did not reply.

Mr. Master—What did you mean by "You're caught?"

Witness—I knew he had no business on board the steamer. I meant he was caught on the steamer dealing with opium when he had no business to. "Palamountain was holding his head down, so that I could not see who he was," witness continued. "Doyle said to him: 'Hold your head up. It's no use, you're caught.' He then lifted his head, and I saw who he was. The two of them then left the engine

room, and I arrested a fireman and the engine room store-keeper who were in possession of two bags of opium." Witness reported the matter.

Witness went on to say that about midnight Doyle went to see him at the Customs Jetty. He asked what witness was going to do about it. Witness answered that he was not quite certain but expected that he would report it. Doyle then said: "I don't mind about myself, but don't report Palamountain." He then asked if there were any hopes of witness not reporting the matter, and witness replied "No." Doyle then said: "All right, I will send down my badges and buttons tomorrow morning." The opium weighed 77 1/3 catties. The two Chinese arrested were handed over to the Chinese authorities and dealt with by them. Witness had no doubt that accused was wearing a Customs uniform cap.

OPIMUM PROBABLY FROM SZECHUAN.

In answer to Mr. Wing, witness said that the Kiangwah came from Hankow and the opium most probably came from Szechuan. The engine room was lighted by an oil lamp. Standing in the door way, he was not seen himself but could see Doyle, through the engines, 40ft. away. Doyle was sitting in the light.

Counsel—Do you suggest Doyle was impersonating a Customs officers by wearing a Customs cap on the top of civilian clothes?

Witness—I don't know. He was simply there, in that dress.

Counsel—Did Doyle say to you: "This is Palamountain's seizure, and he ought to get the reward for finding this stuff?"

Witness—No.

Counsel—Did he not say that he had nothing to do with it, was merely there as a volunteer, and that Palamountain was entitled to anything that was coming?

Witness—No.

THE YOUNG ENTHUSIASTS.

Mr. C. B. V. Golding, Chief Tide-Surveyor, stated that accused should not have been on duty on the night in question. He had no right to be on a vessel searching for opium.

Mr. Wing—It has happened before that young and enthusiastic subordinates have taken action in haste in these matters before reporting to you?

Witness—It probably has happened.

Yuen Ah-tong, a fireman on the Kiangwah, next gave evidence as to two foreigners visiting the ship on the night of November 12, about 7 o'clock. They wore ordinary clothes and Customs uniform caps. They went below to search for opium, and found two large bundles in the engine room water tank. A certain Chinese asked to be allowed to redeem the opium and was asked to pay \$8,000. The "certain Chinese" was a Hupeh man, and Doyle was the foreigner who asked for \$8,000. The Hupeh man offered to pay \$10 per small packet, and this was refused. He then offered \$15, and \$20, but both offers were refus-

ed, Doyle bringing his offer down to \$6000 for the whole. The other foreigner then looked at his wrist watch, and Doyle said: "Go and fetch \$2,000, and you can redeem the opium." The Hupeh man left at once to get the money, and the foreigners waited for his return. They were waiting when the other Customs officer arrived.

In answer to Mr. Wing, witness said that Doyle remained talking with the Chinese while the other man searched the tanks by the light of an electric torch. He took out about 70 small packets, and these were put into two bags. The Hupeh men in the engine room were not Chinese of very high class—they were only short coats.

At this stage, the hearing was adjourned until next morning.

Account of Alleged Bribe

Further interesting disclosures with regard to the opium smuggling traffic were made at Thursday's hearing.

The Chinese store-keeper employed in the engine room of the Kiangwah described the visit of two foreigners on the night in question (December 12), saying he was called upon to act as interpreter. He was unable to identify either of the two among the people in court. Both wore ordinary clothes, with uniform caps. One of the foreigners asked for \$8,000 as the price for releasing the opium, to which the Chinese spokesman replied: "If I sell the opium, I can only get \$1,000 for it, so how can I pay you \$8,000?" The foreigner came down to \$6,000, and the Chinese then asked him to name his lowest figure. The foreigner said \$2,000, this sum was agreed upon, and the Chinese, a Hupeh man, went off to get the money. The two foreigners waited for an hour, and the third foreigner then came aboard. Witness was arrested.

In answer to Mr. Wing, witness said that both foreigners were wearing uniform caps, but one carried his cap in his hand.

Mr. Wing—I suggest he was wearing a blue felt cap, and not a Customs cap at all.

Witness—No. There was a badge on it. Witness added that he knew nothing about the value of opium.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

CHARGES STRUCK OUT.

Mr. Master said he did not think the evidence was sufficient to warrant proceeding on the charge of importing opium, and his Honour agreed.

Referring to the charge brought under the Inland Revenue Regulations Act, Mr. Master said there was also a difficulty in this connexion, and he would like the court to give a ruling as to whether or not the act applied in Shanghai and, if not, why. It seemed that, if the act did not apply to a British subject here, it would be possible for anyone to represent a Customs officer, though such an act was an offence at Home. It was a question of definition, whether a Customs officer here was the same

as an Inland Revenue officer at Home.

Mr. Wing submitted that the act was not applicable here. It related simply to inland revenue in England, as was plainly shown by the title of the act, which the court must consider.

His Honour agreed that the preamble and title of an act could be taken into consideration for purposes of interpretation. "At the moment," he added, "I am of opinion that the act does not apply. I will give a definite opinion that can be used for purposes of quotation."

The fourth charge was accordingly struck out and, one having been withdrawn, there remained four charges for defendant to answer.

On the question of procedure, Mr. Master said he was prepared to agree to the case being tried summarily, his Honour having power to grant more than three months' imprisonment.

His Honour—I have power, of course, to impose consecutive sentences.

THE INFORMER'S TRADE.

Defendant, James Doyle, was then called and gave evidence on oath. He began by saying that he was a married man with a family of five children, the eldest being seven years, and that he had served in the Customs for 13½ years. He was lately suspended by order of the Commissioner at Shanghai, after an inquiry, and had since been dismissed in consequence of the allegations now made against him.

Doyle went on to explain that, while in charge of search parties, information as to smuggling was constantly being brought to his office by informers—he probably had two or three callers a week. The information given was such, for example, as that a ship about to depart might have on board a quantity of rice, or piece goods, for which no duty had been paid. The informer would state the name of the vessel, nature and quantity of contraband, and where stored. If witness had any suspicion that the informer gave the information simply with the object of taking his men and himself elsewhere, he would not take action. Some of the informers were strangers and some were Chinese who lived by this trade. This happened right throughout the service.

"What do they make out of it?" asked Mr. Wing.

"In the case of opium they receive a fixed amount," witness replied. "For piece goods and other cargo they are paid according to the Commissioner's decision. If the cargo confiscated is sold, they receive 30 per cent. of the price. No names are ever given by the informers. They write out their information, and the Chief Tide-surveyor accepts it or not, as he thinks fit. In an emergency, this practice is departed from."

"RATHER A GOOD IDEA."

Coming to the incidents on the Kiangwah, witness went on to say that an unknown Chinese, whom he had never seen before nor since, reported to him that a certain

quantity of opium was to be found in the engine room of the str. Kiangwah, probably several hundred pound. Witness was suspended then and could do nothing. It happened at that time that he was thinking of going to Tasmania, and he went over to Mr. Palamountain's room to get some home newspapers and look through them for data (Palamountain was an Australian). Witness invited him to dinner, and he came round about five minutes to seven, in plain clothes. During dinner, the same Chinese informer called, and was insistent that the opium was to be found on the Kiangwah. He left, and on returning to the dining room, witness told Palamountain of the report. The informer said that the Chinese who were bringing in the opium were very bad people and that they had done him an injury before. He also said that the opium was in the engine room, but mentioned no definite place. Palamountain was very much interested when he heard this, and said he would like to investigate. "Rather a good idea," witness commented. After dinner, Palamountain left, and in 10 minutes returned, wearing full uniform and cap, with a raincoat. There was some talk of possible danger—informers never went aboard: it was too dangerous—and Palamountain said "Will you come with me?" "Right oh," witness replied. It was neither usual nor proper for a Customs officer to board a ship alone. It would be very dangerous to search a ship single-handed.

Witness accompanied Palamountain on board the Kiangwah, dressed as he was then with the exception that he had a blue overcoat, blue muffler and blue felt cap, similar to the cap produced, but without a badge.

"Had you any idea," asked counsel, "of getting yourself up so as to be mistaken for a Customs officer?"

"None whatever," witness answered.

"TEA MONEY."

Continuing, Doyle stated that they arrived on board shortly after 8 o'clock. They went down to the engine room, which was lighted by one small tin can with a spout and a small piece of wick which gave a small, smoky light, in a room 50 or 60 ft. long. Palamountain began the search for opium and a crowd of Chinese gradually trooped in, two of the better class and the rest of them loafers. Presently, Palamountain called out "The opium is here," he had found it in one of five drums supposed to contain lubricating oil and was removing it after having unscrewed the cleaning plug at the base of the drum, bringing out a packet at a time (each packet contained from 1 lb. to 1½ lb. of opium). Palamountain was occupied in this way for about three-quarters of an hour. One of the better class Chinese, whom witness understood to be a Hupeh man from Hankow, spoke to witness, one of the Chinese in the crowd translating. This man said: "We can be friends if

you will leave the opium. We give you tea money, and you please go away."

The hearing was further adjourned until this morning.

SMILIN' THROUGH

A Motorist, a Smile and a Traffic Signal

W. S. Read, of 5 Peking Road, appeared before Mr. Peter Grain at H.M. Police Court on Thursday on a summons for breach of the traffic regulations at the corner of Nan-king and Chêkiang Roads at 12.15 on the 13th instant.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, Police Legal Advisor, appeared to prosecute. In outlining the case, he stated that defendant failed to pull up his car when east-west traffic was held up, and the only reason why a collision did not result was that a crossing tram car pulled up dead, defendant swerving out to the right and passing on the wrong side of the second refuge.

S.P.C. 460 gave evidence to this effect, adding that defendant went straight on towards the Sikh on the opposite side, who had to jump out of the way. He was driving at a medium speed.

Defendant's explanation was that the Sikh's signal to stop was not definite enough for him to notice. Cars in front of him were 30 yards ahead and he was endeavouring to catch up with the line, the road in front being clear. There was a tram car moving slowly from the south side, and he moved slightly to the right, so that there was no question of a collision. He smiled at the Sikh policeman on the other side, who smiled back, so he took it the thing was obviously all right; otherwise, he would have stopped to speak to the foreign constable on duty.

His Honour said it was plainly a case of not obeying the traffic regulation, but as this was defendant's first case and it was not a serious one, he would only be fined \$10. The regulations must be strictly adhered to, his Honour added. Traffic was getting so difficult that motorists must be careful in observing traffic signals.

At H. M. Supreme Court on Monday judgement was obtained by Lin Men-tso (trading as the Burlington Hotel Annexe) against C. D. Tyler for \$780 in respect of arrears in rent. Defendant explained that he had been ill for nearly five months. As his work had always been on a commission basis, he therefore had practically no funds. He would, however, be able to pay a certain amount every month, if plaintiffs would accept the money in instalments. His Honour Judge Grain made an order for monthly payments (the first to be \$100) commencing on the 18th proximo, and to be followed by subsequent payments of \$150.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. W. S. FLEMING

The Conviction for Contempt of Court Upheld on Appeal: Judgement Affirmed

We have received for publication, from the U. S. Court for China, the following copy of a mandate received on Monday, and filed in the offices of the Court:—

"The President of the United States of America, to the Honourable the Judge of the United States Court for China—

"Greeting.—Whereas, lately in the United States Court for China before you, or some of you, in re contempt of William S. Fleming, Defendant, No 1442, Special Proceeding No. 407, a judgement was duly entered on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1921, in the words and figures following to wit:

"Now, therefore, it is considered and adjudged, that, by reason of the acts and statements aforesaid, the said William S. Fleming was and is guilty of direct contempt of this Court and that he be punished for said contempt by imprisonment for six months in the Prison for American Convicts at Shanghai, China, unless and until, before the expiration thereof, he be transferred to some other lawful place of confinement. By the Court: (sgd.) Charles S. Lobinger, Judge.

"Which said judgement is of record and fully set out in said cause in the office of the Clerk of the said District Court, to which record reference is hereby expressly made a part hereof, and as by the inspection of the transcript of the record of the said United States Court for China, which was brought into the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit by virtue of a writ of error prosecuted by William S. Fleming, as plaintiff in error, against the United States of America, as defendant in error, agreeably to the Act of Congress in such cases made and provided, fully and at large appears.

"And, whereas, on the 23rd day of February in the year of our Lord 1922, the said cause came on to be heard before the said Circuit Court of Appeals, on the said transcript of the record and was duly argued and submitted:

"On consideration whereof, it is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court, that the judgement of the said United States Court for China in this cause be, and hereby is affirmed.

"You, therefore, are hereby commanded:—That such execution and further proceedings be had in the said cause as according to right and justice and the laws of the United States ought to be had, the said writ of error notwithstanding.

"Witness, the Honourable William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, the 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1922, of the Independence of the United States of America the 147th."

There, we understand, the matter rests in abeyance until such time as it is again brought before the U. S. Court for China here.

For changing the word "Peking" to "Shanghai" on notes issued by the Bank of Communications a Chinese was sent to prison for seven weeks by Messrs. Li and King at the Mixed Court on Tuesday.

AN AMERICAN FIRM'S LIQUIDATION

Decision on Question of Guarantee in United States Court: Failure of Claim

His Honour Judge Lobingier has given his decision in the case of the Mao Tung Products Co. against the Chinese American Provision Corporation, an action involving questions of a guarantee and the rights of an intervenor. Mr. R. T. Evans appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. T. E. Simmang for the defendant and intervenor.

In giving his decision his Honour said, *inter alia*—

Defendant is an insolvent corporation for whom a receiver was appointed at plaintiff's instance. Among the many claims presented against defendant those of plaintiff and the intervenor were sought to be placed in judgement. But in view of the receivership no judgements will, of course, be rendered, but we shall examine into the validity of the claims of these two parties and enter a judgement directing the application upon as equitable a basis as possible, of defendant's limited assets.

On September 14, 1921, I. E. Shulman executed to the plaintiff corporation two promissory notes for amounts aggregating \$6,167.86. Appended to each instrument is the following notation:

"Chinese American Provision Corp. Guaranteed by H. J. Zimmerman, President"

The petition alleges that the defendant company has thereby "for valid consideration guaranteed the payment of the above two sums." This averment is expressly denied in the answer which further avers that the "alleged instruments of guaranty... are without the powers of the defendant corporation and therefore *ultra vires*." It is well settled that an officer of a corporation "cannot bind it by a contract of indemnity, guaranty, or suretyship, unless he is either expressly or impliedly authorized to do so."

Aside from the form of the instrument (which purports to be hardly more than a guaranty by the president himself) we are unable to find from any competent evidence in the record that the president of the defendant corporation had any express or implied authority to execute the guaranties in question and plaintiff is consequently not entitled to judgement thereon over defendant's objection.

PETITION IN INTERVENTION.

Some two and one-half months after the filing of the complaint based on the claims just considered a pleading termed a "petition in intervention" was filed by the North China Cold Storage Co. No application for leave to file it seems to have been made, and had it been made would necessarily have been denied for the petition relates in no way to

"the subject matter of litigation," which is the guaranty above discussed. The claim set forth in the "petition in intervention" is one for reimbursement for the payment of a mortgage by defendant to the Bank of Tientsin, and also for goods furnished and money loaned to and expended for defendant. As regards the mortgage in question it appears to have been paid off and discharged without the execution of any new evidence of indebtedness. In fact intervenor's accountant, who also became defendant's manager, testified that there was no written agreement regarding the mortgage because the relation between the intervenor and defendant made it unnecessary. Such payment as the intervenor claims to have made would extinguish the indebtedness and it would seem that an entirely new obligation in favour of the intervenor was necessary in order to create anything other than a moral claim against defendant. At any rate we do not feel justified in allowing it in view of the receiver's report, just received, and for which we have been waiting in order to dispose of this case, showing cash on hand \$6,865.30 while there are preferred claims (wages, rent and municipal charges) amounting to \$3,710.98 and sundry small claims for supplies, advertising and labour amounting to \$8,096.74. We are of the opinion that the latter should be paid *pro rata* in preference to intervenor's claims for goods and money furnished. For the sundry claimants were innocent suppliers in good faith who made possible the continuation of defendant's business and who were without means of knowing its financial condition. Intervenor on the other hand was in close touch with defendant's affairs, there being apparently a common representative for both concerns. Whatever intervenor entrusted to defendant was with full knowledge and with the opportunity to protect itself which it appears to have done at least to the extent of securing two motor-cars and certain fixtures previously belonging to defendant. Moreover, the intervenor by having a common representative with defendant, was in a much better position than ordinary creditors to know that defendant's total capital stock was only \$6,000. If in spite of such knowledge intervenor chose to extend large credits to defendant the former must have decided to assume some risks.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his complaint but that the receiver proceed to distribute as follows the cash listed in his report of December 6:—

- (1) The claims listed under Group "A" (Wages, rent, municipal charges etc.) may be paid in full;
- (2) The balance of the cash now on hand may be distributed *pro rata* among the sundry creditors constituting Group "C" and
- (3) The Russian Club Debentures and any other assets which shall hereafter be collected may be turned over to the intervenor in discharge of its claims.

A HUSBAND'S MONEY

Swinehart v. Swinehart

Judgement was given on Saturday in the U. S. Court in the sense indicated above by his Honour Judge Lobingier, in the case in which Mr. Dudley E. Swinehart sues for the recovery of a savings bank account which he previously transferred to his wife Mrs. Harriet H. Swinehart. His Honour said:—

The principal parties to this action are husband and wife, having been married on November 27, 1918. Some two years and a half later he wrote the following letter:

"Abbeville, Georgia,
July 13, 1921.

United States National Bank
of San Diego,
San Diego, California.

Gentlemen:—As I expect to make a short trip to South America in the near future, please transfer my savings account to the account of Harriet E. Swinehart. Make it a savings deposit, but kindly allow her the same privileges as you have allowed me, as to drawing upon it. However, I don't think it will be necessary to draw upon it.

Kindly notify Harriet E. Swinehart at 302 Empire Ave., Benton Harbour, Mich., of the change and write me here.

Although this closes out my account I will do my banking with you in the future. I appreciate your kindness and attention.

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) D. E. Swinehart."

The two having become estranged, the husband now sues for this deposit amounting to G.\$4,863.97 and the point in dispute is whether the transaction constituted an absolute gift of this amount to defendant, as she claims, or whether it was merely placed in trust for her as plaintiff contends.

Defendant says that as a result of certain unfortunate investments and losses plaintiff decided to give her this money and that he never afterward claimed it as his until January, 1922 when he "demanded me to sit down and write for the money and turn it over to him." About the close of that month, however, she wrote to her brother-in-law, referring to the deposit, "the \$4,000 he has in the bank is in my name and he wants it." She also refers to herself as "an object of charity" and requests a loan from the addressee. Plaintiff testifies that his wife and another defendant sought to borrow this amount, or part of it, from him which would be likewise inconsistent with the notion that they understood that the title to the deposit was exclusively in the wife. This testimony is corroborated by a letter to plaintiff from defendant's mother urging plaintiff to permit the investment and indicating that defendant had informed her mother of her desire in the matter. But if plaintiff had decided, at the time he wrote the bank, to make an absolute gift of the money all of this effort would have been unnecessary. On the whole we are disposed to agree with plaintiff's counsel "that this money was simply deposited in her

(defendant's) name in trust for the purposes stated."

"While from such deposits the *prima facie* inference may be that a gift was intended by the husband to the wife, that inference may be rebutted and overcome by parol proof to the contrary, and a resulting trust arise in favour of the husband."

i.e., it is a resulting (implied) trust where no explanatory statement accompanies the deposit. But here the letter directing the transfer effected, we think, an express trust for the wife's use and benefit. Defendant instructed the bank to "allow her the same privileges as you have allowed me as to drawing upon it." He testifies "We arranged that she was to use some of, if necessary. . . . If she had to use it she could." In other words, this was an express trust for maintenance, of which the husband was the settlor, the wife the beneficiary and the bank "a simple or dry trustee." It was not merely "a deposit" for safe keeping as in a case cited by plaintiff's counsel.

Of course, then, it was subject to the general rules applicable to trusts, one of which is stated as follows:—

"It is well settled that, in the absence of fraud, mistake, or undue influence, a trust completely created, and containing no express power of revocation, is not revocable by the creator without the consent of the beneficiary."

This rule has already been applied by this court, and by the great weight of authority (securingly everywhere except in New York) it is applicable to which are termed "savings bank trusts" like this.

We do not find either in the testimony or in the correspondence relating to the creation of this particular trust any "express power of revocation." In plaintiff's letter to the bank he states that this transfer "closes out my account." It was not a temporary one with directions for retransfer upon his return from South America or in case he should not go there. He did not make the trip, but instead came to China and when asked why he did not take steps to retransfer he replied "I thought it was safe with her. I trusted her." In other words he had no intention of revoking the trust for a long time after it was created and evidently never thought of providing in advance expressly for its revocation.

On the other hand we think it clear from the evidence that the trust was intended for the wife's personal support. The fund was not set aside for purposes of speculation or investment; otherwise she would not have asked plaintiff's permission to use it for such a purpose nor have sought a loan elsewhere. She was entitled to and did use part of it for maintenance which was strictly within the purposes of the trust as construed by plaintiff himself. In withdrawing it from the trustee (bank), defendant has made it necessary for this court to find another, for it is a well known maxim "that a court of equity never wants for a trustee." In such cases

"courts of equity will take upon themselves the due execution of the trust, and if necessary will appoint other trustees to carry the trust into effect."

And in using, or attempting to use, a large portion of the trust funds to form a speculative corporation, defendant was going outside the purposes of the trust and contrary, as she knew, to the wishes of her husband. Nor do we think the corporation or its stockholders can be treated as innocent purchasers for value. There were but three of them and the wife was one. There is evidence that her co-defendant was likewise aware of the trust purposes. Their knowledge in such a case was necessarily United States National Bank

The greater part of the trust fund was subjected to attachment of plaintiff's instance and is now in *custodia legis*. But the attachment was obtained upon the averment "that the defendants with the intent to defraud their creditors are about to remove a substantial part of their property without the jurisdiction of this Court."

No attempt has ever been made to support this averment in the evidence and we have consequently no alternative but to dissolve the attachment. The request submitted by plaintiff for special findings is believed to be substantially covered in the foregoing.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that the fund in controversy is a trust fund for defendant's maintenance, that the attachment levied herein be dissolved but that the attached fund remain in *custodia legis* until a suitable trustee be found and meanwhile that any income therefrom, as well as any portion heretofore used for other purposes than defendant's maintenance, be applied from time to time in reduction of the amount due her under this Court's order of October 30, 1922. There will be no award of costs to either party.

ACTION OVER A SHAMPOO

Lady's Claim against Local Company

An action for Tls. 20,000 damages against the American Drug Co. by Mrs. Kitty Ren, who alleges that through using a shampoo sold to her by defendants, her hair has been permanently injured, was filed in the U.S. Court on Thursday. The petition contains six causes of action, alleging that the company "manufactured and placed on sale a concoction or bottled mixture known as the 'American Drug Shampoo' for the use of human beings." Plaintiff deposes that she purchased a bottle of this shampoo and used it according to directions with the result that her scalp was severely burned and injured. She asserts further that due to the use of the shampoo the natural colour of her hair has been destroyed. The plaintiff is represented by Mr. F. J. Schuhl.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT

U. S. v. Carl Gunther

Before Mr. N. E. Lurton, sitting as Commissioner, on Saturday morning, Carl Gunther was charged with having committed an assault upon Walter Hanming Chen outside the Chinese Post Office in North Szechuen Road, about 11.30 a.m. on the 12th instant.

In support of the charge, complainant said that he was a journalist. After having previously been in hospital, on Monday, the 11th instant, when on his way to see his doctor, he called at the North Szechuen Road branch of the Chinese Post Office (near Range Road), to post an express letter to Hangchow, and before he had finished placing the stamps on the envelope and obtained a receipt, a big foreigner, the defendant, came in and rudely pushed him with his elbow, at the same time using abusive language and telling him to get out of the way. Witness refused to do so, and replied: "Yes, Chinese; and I'm proud to be a Chinese. That's nothing to be ashamed of. This is a public office, a Chinese Post Office. I have as much right here as you. There is no preference shown here either to Chinese or foreigners: first come, first served." The defendant then turned upon witness and used further abusive language. Further argument ensued, and after posting his letter witness walked to the door. Just as he stepped outside, the foreigner pounced upon him, seizing him round the neck, holding his coat, and tearing off the top button. Defendant then tried to strike witness, but the latter ducked, and the blow landed on a friend named Mr. Young, who was waiting for witness outside the door. Defendant then struck at witness again, breaking his spectacles, and afterwards struck several blows, which witness managed to cover. Mr. Young had in the meantime taken off his coat and retaliated, and both witness and Mr. Young then fought against the defendant. A Sikh policeman (No. 168) came up later and held witness and Mr. Young. Witness protested against arrest and insisted that if he were arrested, the foreigner should also be taken in charge; but while witness and Mr. Young were taken along the road as though they were common criminals, the defendant was allowed to walk by himself on the other side of the road. At the Police Station, witness and his friend were put behind the bar as if they were criminals, and defendant talked to the officer on duty at the counter. The sergeant on duty, after hearing witness's and Mr. Young's statements, said that he could do nothing in the matter, but suggested the taking out of summonses. Witness secured the number of the Sikh constable and the name of the defendant, and reported the matter the next morning to

the American Court authorities.

Cross-examined by defendant, witness denied using a certain abusive expression, and using the word "German."

Stanley Young gave corroborative evidence as to the assault by the defendant outside the Post Office. He denied that he had entered the Post Office and told defendant to come outside. He saw defendant attempt to hit the complainant, but the blow miscarried and struck witness instead.

A Chinese postal clerk and a postal messenger gave corroborative evidence as to what occurred at the office counter and outside the door.

The defendant was then told by the Commissioner that in his opinion there was a *prima facie* case against him of having committed an unprovoked assault, on which to commit him to the higher Court for trial, but he was entitled to give evidence and call witnesses there if he thought fit.

The defendant elected to give evidence, and stated that about 11.30 a.m. on the 11th instant, he went into the Post Office to buy stamps. Several people were there, and he waited on the left of the complainant, and seeing that the letter had bought his stamps, went across to the right hand side to purchase his. Complainant turned round to him and "said something about —foreigners" and "like a —German." When witness was purchasing his stamps, a small fellow (indicating Mr. Young) came into the office and told him to come outside. When he eventually went outside, the complainant and the small fellow were waiting one on each side of the entrance. The little fellow immediately struck him on the face and delivered several blows, as a result of which witness's mouth was cut and his face badly swollen. He accompanied his assailants and the Sikh policeman to the Police Station, where he obtained their names and gave his own name and address. Owing to his injuries, he could not leave his house for several days in order to take proceedings, and in the meantime proceedings had been taken out against him.

Cross-examined—He gave at the Police Station the address of 106 Haining Road, because the people living there could always find him and his own house in Chapei was difficult to find.

By the Court—He first came to China in 1897 but was not conversant with the Chinese language. In his opinion, the Chinese would often take the initiative in the use of bad language. In this instance the complainant was the first to use dirty language.

A Sikh policeman gave evidence that he saw a crowd near the Chinese Post Office in N. Szechuen Road, and on going to see what was the matter, saw two Chinese assaulting a foreigner, who was trying to defend himself. He took the two Chinese into custody. He did not know where the fight started. He saw them strike the foreigner, whose mouth was bleeding.

Cross-examined—He was on sig-

nal duty near the junction of Range and North Szechuen Roads, about 10 or 12 yards from the scene of the disturbance. He did not see who struck the first blow.

The Court found that a charge of unprovoked assault had been established and held the defendant for trial by the U. S. Court for China, bail being allowed in the sum of G.\$50.

U. S. v. C. E. Mitchell

C. E. Mitchell appeared to answer a charge of having, on the 3rd instant, at a house in North Szechuen Road Extension, assaulted Alexandra Effimoff by striking her on the body and threatening to stab her with a bayonet.

Mr. C. S. Franklin appeared for the defence.

The complaining witness stated that on the afternoon of the 3rd instant she was sitting in her room, when the defendant entered and assuming a threatening attitude and scolding her, began to strike her about the shoulders with his fists. Then he ran upstairs, and immediately afterwards came down with a bayonet in his hands and threatened her with this weapon. A Mr. Volkhoff, who was in the room at the time, then interfered, and seized the defendant by the wrist, preventing him from assaulting her further. Defendant, who was a little drunk and rather excited, struck her several times, and once very hard, knocking her out of her chair when she had a baby in her lap. While defendant was quarrelling with her, a Mr. Hyndman came in and asked him to desist. When defendant entered the room with the bayonet in his hand it was in its scabbard, but in the struggle the scabbard came loose.

John Volkhoff gave evidence that he was in complainant's room when the alleged assault took place. He was rather drunk at the time and did not see any blows struck, but he remembered seeing defendant enter with a bayonet and taking it away from him.

The Commissioner said, in reply to Mr. Franklin, that in his opinion there was not sufficient to justify him holding the defendant for trial before the higher Court, but he would reduce the charge to one of disturbing the peace of the complaining witness.

The defendant gave an emphatic denial of either threatening or assaulting the complainant. He had an argument with her as to some aspersions she had made about another lady, but neither threatened or struck her. Volkhoff was very drunk and looking for a fight, and the reason why witness took the bayonet in his hand was to cow Volkhoff, who was by far the stronger man. When witness produced the bayonet, Volkhoff became friendly at once, and the incident then ended.

In reply to the Court, witness said that he occupied the upper portion of the house and Mr. Volkhoff the lower portion. They frequently visited each other, and on the morning of the alleged assault

had been in each other's rooms in friendly conversation. He probably had no right to enter the lower part of the house without invitation.

The Court found that the defendant had been guilty of disturbing the peace of the defendant and fined him G.\$10.

A Motor Car Licence

In the charge brought by the S. M. Police against the Shanghai Service Co. of using a motor car without a licence on the 6th instant, Mr. Schlobohm, of the defendant Company, pleaded guilty. He said that the breach of the regulations was due to negligence on his part. The car in question was his own property and he held a licence therefor. He had lent the car to a gentleman who also had a licence, and the latter's plate was affixed to the car. When the motor car was returned to the garage for repairs, he forgot to have the licence plate rechanged.

The defendant was discharged with a caution and warned not to be careless in this way again.

Legal Fees

An interesting case involving the question of legal fees was heard by Mr. N. E. Lurton, Commissioner, in the U.S. Court for China on Wednesday afternoon when Mr. A. T. Steele made motion in a demurrer against the petition filed against him by Messrs. Williams, Franklin & Faison claiming the sum of Tls. 250 for legal services rendered.

Mr. Steele's demurrer was based upon the following:—(1) That complainant does not state the facts sufficiently to constitute a cause of action; and (2) That complaint is vague, ambiguous, uncertain and unintelligible in that the said complaint does not with sufficient definiteness, certainty or particularity set forth the terms and conditions upon which said defendant engaged the plaintiff as alleged in the said complaint.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. C. S. Franklin and the defendant appeared in person.

The question, said Mr. Steele, was whether the fee agreed upon was a straight fee or a contingent fee: whether it was to be paid regardless of its sufficiency (a certain amount standing to his credit with the Clerk of the Court): or whether the amount was to be paid in any case. The agreement which he, Mr. Steele had filed expressly stated out of the "amount recovered." Mr. Steele submitted that he had recovered no money from the Clerk of the Court? If he had, when and where? He submitted that he could not be expected to put in an answer unless the complaint put their petition in definite wording. As it was, he alleged, there was a double meaning. He asked the Court to take the matter under advisement.

Mr. Franklin said that if the Court thought that his petition was sufficiently and definitely worded, he would not argue, but he thought

that the petition was quite plain and would speak for itself.

The Commissioner said that the matter was quite a simple one. The complaint, he thought, could not be stated in plainer words. There could be no question as to its wording, and therefore there was sufficient ground for a cause of action. He did not think there was a double meaning.

Counsel for the complainants asked for an early trial. Defendant, he said, had had two weeks already in which to reply.

UNABLE TO SECURE COUNSEL.

Mr. Steele said that he was a busy man. He was not like Mr. Franklin who was a lawyer and had law books at his disposal. He was unable to secure counsel. None were available.

The Commissioner: There are more than 30 American lawyers in Shanghai. Surely you must be able to secure the services of one.

Mr. Franklin: Two lawyers have already had to sue him for their fees.

Mr. Steele: He should be the last man to refer to that.

The Commissioner: Please do not refer to it.

After much argument, the Court ruled that the parties were to note that the demurrer was overruled and the defendant was allowed two days in which to answer or further plead. Defendant was also allowed two days in which to file an answer, set-off, counterclaim and any other defence or pleading which he might deem fit. The case would be set for hearing at 11 a.m. on Saturday.

THE TSEPPOO ROAD MURDER

Charge against Two Men Withdrawn

Five men appeared before Messrs. Li and Mead at the Mixed Court on Monday charged with being concerned in the murder of one Dzung Yoen-shung in Tsepoo Road on December 9.

Mr. E. Maitland (legal adviser) appeared for the Police, Mr. H. R. Snyder for the first and second accused, Mr. F. W. Hadley for the third, and Mr. K. E. Newman and Mr. J. R. Browne for the fifth, the last accused being the compradore of the C. M. S. Kwangtah.

Mr. Maitland intimated that the Police desired to withdraw the charges against the third and fourth men, but asked the Court to issue an order for the detention of the former as he was an important witness in the case. The charge against the fourth accused was accordingly dismissed.

Mr. Hadley, for the third man, said that his client was a very respectable man and had been in the service of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. for the past 23 years. Counsel suggested that the Court should release his client who was willing to put up a substantial sum as bail. Mr. Hadley's application was granted and the Court ordered

him to put up shop security in the sum of \$1,000.

The Court refused to consider bail in the case of the other accused, Mr. Maitland strenuously objecting on behalf of the Police.

The case was set for special hearing.

BANK COMPRADORE'S ESTATE

Dispute Among Five Frothers

The estate of Zih Chin-foo, a former compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, who died in 1905, was the subject of further proceedings in the Mixed Court on Tuesday, Mr. Blackburn (British Assessor) and Magistrate Yui being called upon to adjudicate matters in dispute between five sons of the deceased. He left considerable property in land and securities, concerning which many disputes arose after the death of Mrs. Zih in 1909, and in 1920 Mr. S. A. Seth was appointed by the Court to administer the estate. Mr. Seth was called upon to settle 33 issues between the five sons. His decisions in 28 of these were accepted, and the Court was now asked to decide five outstanding questions: viz., Tls. 25,000 borrowed by Zih Li-kung (deceased's eldest son), Tls. 60,000 taken by the same and paid to the Yuen Lee Bank, the compradoresthip of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, title deeds and shares to be accounted for by another son, Zih Tuck-whai, and monies drawn by Zih Yuen-sze.

Seven legal gentlemen appeared in court to represent various interests concerned: Messrs J. M. Tavares, A. G. Mossop, S. H. McKean, A. Ting, A. M. Preston, K. E. Newman, and T. Kikuchi.

Evidence was heard with regard to the first item of Tls. 25,000, and the case was adjourned for a further special hearing.

FORGED CHEQUES IN SHANGHAI

Fraud on American-Oriental Bank

L. S. Wong, described as a clerk, was charged before Messrs. Kuan and Allman at the Mixed Court on Tuesday with forging the signature of Mr. L. Moody on two cheques and obtaining from the American-Oriental Bank, against Mr. Moody's credit, the sums of \$257 and \$134.50.

Mr. Moody said that the accused had left his employ some time ago without first giving him notice, and upon witness checking his cash balance with the bank he found a difference of two items. It was found that the accused had forged the two cheques and had made false entries in the books. He had also left with some of Mr. Moody's petty cash. A short time ago witness received from the accused a letter enclosing \$257 and asking for his pardon.

The cashier of the American-Oriental Bank testified as to the forgeries and asked that the accused be severely punished as several such cases had been brought to his attention recently.

The accused admitted his guilt and said that he was going to refund the remainder of the money.

The Magistrate (to accused): Do you know that it is contrary to the law to forge? According to the Chinese criminal law you are liable to be sent to prison for five years.

After discussion with the Assessor, the Magistrate announced that, in consideration of accused's confession and as this was his first offence, the Court would only sentence him to 18 months' imprisonment. The \$98 in a Chinese bank which was standing to his credit would have to be handed over to the American-Oriental Bank together with \$9 found in his possession. These two sums would be credited to Mr. Moody's account.

MIXED COURT CLAIM FOR LIRA 6,250,000

Viscount di Villa's Failure to Find Bail: Argument over National Assessors

Viscount E. M. di Villa, former manager of the Far Eastern Bank, to which he is alleged by the liquidators to be indebted in the amount of Lira 6,250,000 subscribed by him for 12,500 shares of Lira 500 each, again appeared at the Mixed Court on Wednesday, before Capt. Ferrajolo (Italian Assessor) and Magistrate L. Other allegations against the defendant are that he refused to pay the capital represented in the shares and made several alterations in the books of the bank. The defendant was brought up in custody, owing to his failure at the opening of the proceedings to put up a bond for Tls. 60,000. Dr. O. Fischer appeared for the liquidators, Mr. F. J. Schuhl for the American Express Co., the principal creditors, and Mr. J. G. Priestwood for Viscount di Villa.

When the proceedings opened, a court official, in answer to Mr. Schuhl's inquiry why the United States Assessor was not on the bench, stated that a letter had been received from the U. S. Consul-General informing the Court that United States citizens were interested in the bank. It was, however, an Italian case, the complainants being Italians, so the United States Assessor was not sitting.

The Assessor said he could not see what was the use of calling the United States Assessor. He was not interested in an Italian action.

Mr. Schuhl—Only that the largest creditors are an American bank. It is of the utmost interest for us to know what this action is about and how it will affect the creditors. It is surely the rule of the Court that if an assessor is interested in an action he is entitled to be present during the proceedings.

Mr. Priestwood said that there might be American interests to consider, but this private action could not be a peg on which to hang all sorts of inquiries about the liquidation. British, Belgian, Japanese and creditors of every nationality in the Settlement would also have to be represented.

"If they like, they can come in," interposed Dr. Fischer, who upheld Mr. Schuhl's contention, adding that the bench was challenging a precedent.

The Assessor—This is purely an Italian case.

Mr. Schuhl—Then whoever a plaintiff may be it is clearly a case of his nationality and no other nationality that has the right to watch the proceedings. Will you give me a ruling?

The Assessor and his colleague said they would not give an immediate decision and refused an adjournment pending arbitration by the Consuls-General concerned.

Mr. Priestwood applied for the release of the defendant on his personal bond. An unrepresented foreigner, he said, was now in a worse position than any Chinese civil offender subject to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. Defendant was six months ago under the jurisdiction of the Italian Court. Assuming that he was called upon to pay the Tls. 60,000 security demanded on his being committed, it meant that it would be practically impossible for him to obtain his release. He had not the ordinary facilities of a Chinese who could get his fellow nationals to put up securities for him. He could not get any other unregistered foreigner to perform this service. There had never been any real need for applying for the defendant's security. It was a most distressing position for foreigners, no provision having been made by the Municipal Council for their detention.

Dr. Fischer referred to the large sums defendant is alleged to have received while manager of the bank and asked his solicitor if he intended to wait until his client ran away and then come to court. There was every reason to believe that unless the defendant were placed under substantial bail he would never reappear in the action.

Mr. Priestwood replied that the admitted claims were for Tls. 120,000. It was also admitted that the shareholders could not be called upon to pay more than required for those debts, even assuming that they had all the money. There were properties in Tientsin.

Dr. Fischer—That is nothing to do with the case. Our claim is for Tls. 6,000,000.

Mr. Schuhl, on behalf of American interests, objected to any reduction of the security. The American Express Co. might be advised to bring criminal proceedings against the defendant if American representation on the bench was not acceded to.

After a few minutes discussion, the Bench decide to reduce the bail to Tls. 30,000 shop security, and the hearing was adjourned.

THE FAR EASTERN BANK

Japanese Director's Illness

At the Mixed Court on Thursday, Capt. Ferrajolo and Magistrate Li ordered a further adjournment in the case of the liquidators of the Far Eastern Bank *v.* Viscount E. M. di Villa (formerly manager), who is alleged to be indebted to plaintiffs in the amount of Lire 6,500,000.

The Assessor announced that Mr. Nien, a Japanese subject, and one of the bank's directors, who had been subpoenaed on two occasions, would be unable to appear as a witness.

Dr. O. Fischer (for the liquidators) accordingly asked for an adjournment, expressing the belief that the witness was not unwell. The liquidators would feel obliged to take the necessary steps to ensure his appearance. They would apply to the Japanese authorities for a warrant for his arrest. "Possibly the case makes him sick, but he is not sick enough to be unable to come to court," added Dr. Fischer.

The Assessor—We have received a medical certificate from the Japanese Consulate.

Dr. Fischer—That is very easy to get.

As stated, the case was then adjourned. Viscount di Villa again left the Court in custody, not having been able to put up bail, which was reduced on Wednesday from Tls. 60,000 to Tls. 30,000 shop security.

CHANG Jen-sung, a young Chinese who was found guilty last year of having murdered his father by administering poison, and an accomplice, Chu Chao-sung, were put to death on Wednesday by the Chinese authorities, the strangulation method being used. Another accomplice, a doctor named Chu Chien-chun, will meet the same fate shortly.

Two Letts, Alfred J. Purin and Peter Grawa, were charged on remand at the Mixed Court last Friday with being drunk and disorderly, the first mentioned further with carrying a loaded revolver without a permit, and finally with an attempt to kill, this being the case in which it was said the misfiring of the revolver saved him from a more serious charge. Purin was sentenced to one year in prison, and Grawa to 3 months, both to be deported to Vladivostok at the expiration of their terms.

In H.M. Supreme Court last Friday morning, before his Honour Judge Peter Grain, an action was brought by Bishan Singh against F. G. Morgan to recover the sum of \$70, the balance due on a loan of \$130. The defendant admitted liability as a guarantor for the original debtor, Mr. da Silva, now deceased, but said that he could only offer to pay by instalments of \$5 per month. An order was made for payment in the sum of \$20 at the end of this month and the balance by instalments of \$10 per month.

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NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 21, 1922

Excerpts from Minutes.

Motor Bus Services.—Referring to the application of Mr. Fredericks for the establishment of a motor bus service, the Secretary and Commissioner General submits a memorandum stating that in accordance with the decision of the Council at its meetings on August 2 and 8, he instructed the Commissioner of Police to prepare a schedule of bus routes designed to cover the whole of the approved roads in so far as it is desirable that they should be covered and with each route so arranged as would, in his opinion, best meet traffic requirements. His reply and subsequent departmental correspondence and reports are also submitted together with letters from Mr. J. A. Fredericks.

The Commissioner of Police has conferred with Mr. Fredericks as to his proposals and as a result of their discussion and conference with the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Traffic he now recommends:

(a) That the following routes be approved, viz.:—

Route I—1st Class only.

Bund - Nanking - Bubbling Well Road to St. George's Hotel and back.

Route II—1st Class only.

Szechuen Road-North Szechuen Road and Extension-Dixwell Road for nearly one-half mile, and back.

Route III—1st Class only.

From Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Dixwell Road to a point on the Kiangwan Road about one-quarter of a mile beyond Hongkew Park, and back.

Route IV—1st and 2nd Class.

Bund-Broadway and Muirhead Road and back by East Seward Road-Seward Road-Bund.

Route V—1st and 2nd Class.

Honan Road-North Honan Road, Boundary Road-North Shanse-Elgin Road-North Honan and Honan Roads.

Route VI—1st and 2nd Class.

New Engineering Works along Yangtszepoo Road - Broadway-Chaoufoong Road-East Yuhang-Tungchow Road-East Yalu-Urga Road-Dixwell Road to meet cars of Route II, and back.

Route VII—1st and 2nd Class.

Foochow Road-Thibet Road-Peking Road-Bund and vice-versa.

Route VIII—1st and 2nd Class.

Peking Road-Thibet Road-Avenue Road (when widened) or Burkill Road to Carter and Bubbling Well Roads.

Route IX—1st and 2nd Class.

Avenue Edward VII-Manila Road-Avenue Foch to Avenue Haig.

(b) That as regards Nanking Road, it should be stipulated that until further notice it must be treated as a first class route and that only one or possibly two stopping places other than those caused by the exigencies of traffic will be permitted.

Return of Communicable Disease.

Reported during the week ending Sunday, December 17, 1922.	Cases notified among Foreign resident population of 20,000	Deaths among Chinese resident population of 801,000
Small-pox	0	0
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0	—
Diphtheria	1	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	21
Plague	0	0
Dysentery	0	0
Total Deaths from all Causes	4	154

Health Department Report for November.

The Tables of Vital Statistics for November published in the Gazette of December 14 are subject to correction as under.

	DEATHS.		Native
	Resident	Foreign Non-resident	
Small-pox	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0
Typhoid fever	4	0	—
Paratyphoid fever	1	0	—
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	0	0	2
Tuberculosis	3	0	55
Plague	0	0	0
Beri-beri	1	0	2
Cerebrospinal fever	0	0	0
Dysentery	1	0	3
Influenza	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	1
Hydrophobia	0	0	2
From all causes	28	6	652

Police Report for November.

Serious Crime.—Cases coming under this heading include the attempted fratricide by a Chinese in the Hongkew District on November 2 when serious injuries

were inflicted with a chopper during a dispute regarding the division of certain land; the attempted murder on November 4 of a Chinese woman at a house in Yangchow Road by a relative during a quarrel over money matters; the attempted murder of a Greek subject on November 6 by a Japanese whose motive was revenge; the murder of a Chinese woman who was found strangled on a footpath off Pingliang Road on November 13; the death of a carpenter on the evening of November 14 as the result of being beaten about the head with a piece of wood by a fellow workman; and the murder of Mr. A. B. Goldenberg-Levy, Manager of the Victoria Theatre, whose dead body was found in a room above the theatre about noon on November 27. Of four persons arrested in connexion with these cases, two were sentenced to imprisonment, one is at present under remand and the other committed suicide in the Police Station cells where he was confined pending trial.

Traffic.—The following is a comparative table showing accidents occurring in November 1922 and November 1921:—

	1922.		
	Total Accidents	Accidents wherein persons were injured	Accidents wherein persons were killed
Trams	46	20	3
Motor vehicles	116	63	6
Other vehicles	72	19	1
Total	234	102	9

	1921.		
	Total Accidents	Accidents wherein persons were injured	Accidents wherein persons were killed
Trams	27	11	1
Motor vehicles	119	67	1
Other vehicles	81	25	—
Total	227	103	2

Improper riding on tramcars included in the above:—

	Killed	Injured
November 1922	2	17
November 1921	—	8

The prisoners who have been arrested during the month are classified as follows:—

502 First offenders.
70 Second offenders.
35 Third offenders.
55 Habitual offenders.

662



The Book Page

UNDER THE LAMP

Chinese Literature

"GRMS OF CHINESE LITERATURE." By Herbert A. Giles, Hon. LL. D. (Aberdeen). Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge.—Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai, \$10.

In the first place we must congratulate Messrs. Kelly & Walsh upon having produced a fine specimen of typographical art. In every technical respect, the volume meets all the tests of first class work. Nearly 40 years have passed since Professor Giles first gave this delightful selection from Chinese classics to the public, an interim which would severely test any comparatively modern work; but where we are dealing with authors who go back in history to centuries before the Christian era, a new edition after 40 years is a trifle in literary chronology. It is curious to note that, the lapse of centuries notwithstanding, there is a striking similarity in the tone and method of all the authors quoted. In the essentials of thought and outlook, there are but few evidences of radical change, and where matters concerning the scientist and philosopher are touched upon, there is always reasoning by picturesque analogy but never a trace of the spirit of scientific analysis. The collection is most representative and of exceeding interest: it includes many quaint and humorous stories, and the words of wise men on a great variety of things—art, philosophy, government, agriculture, war, something or other upon all the arts of living. Here in brief is a very adequate index to the Chinese mind. Nothing in heaven or earth seems to have escaped it, from the nature of the absolute to the proper way in which an artist should paint a rat!

GENTLEMEN ALL.

Herbert Spencer probably imagined himself to have produced an original thought when he wrote:—

"Imagine that, instead of preferring to buy things at low prices, men habitually preferred to give high prices for them; and imagine that, conversely, sellers rejoiced in getting low ones. . ."

But he was at least two centuries late with the idea. Mr. Giles gives one delightful extract from the *Ching Hua Yuan* describing a visit to the Country of Gentlemen, a Chinese utopia of which the following is related:—

"By-and-by they arrived at the market place, where they saw an official servant standing at a stall engaged in making purchases. He was holding in his hand the articles he wished to buy and was saying to the owner of the stall, 'Just reflect a moment, sir, how impossible it would be for me to take these excellent goods at the absurdly low price

you are asking. If you will oblige me by doubling the amount, I shall do myself the honour of accepting them; otherwise, I cannot but feel that you are unwilling to do business with me to-day.'

"The man at the stall here replied: 'Your wish, sir, should be law to me, I know; but the fact is I am already overwhelmed with shame at the high price I have ventured to name. . . . You are trying to raise the price to an exorbitant figure; and, although I fully appreciate your kindness in that respect, I must really ask you to seek what you require at some other establishment.'

And so an argument began which was only ended by the kindly intervention of two old gentlemen, who arranged that the purchaser should give the high price he insisted on paying, but receive only four-fifths of the goods.

Similarly, there is reported the case of the soldier who protested strongly against being asked to pay a ridiculously low price for articles of fine quality. Bystanders cried shame upon him when he insisted upon taking inferior articles more in accordance with the low price asked by the shopkeeper, and ultimately, the poor soldier was obliged to take some of the best kind and some of the inferior kind and so put an end to the altercation.

WILD MEN FROM THE WEST.

Among the moderns, one of the most interesting references in the volume is that to the work of Lan Ting-yuan (one of the most attractive writers of the Manchu Dynasty), who thus gives his impressions of the foreigner:—

"To the extreme west there are the red-haired and western foreigners, fierce, violent lot, quite unlike the other barbarians of the western island. Among them are English, the Islamists, the French, the Dutch, the Spaniards and the Portuguese. These are all very fierce nations; their ships are strong and do not fear typhoons; and their guns, powder and munitions of war generally are superior to those of China. Their natures are dark, dangerous and inscrutable; wherever they go they spy around with a view to seizing other peoples' lands. Of all the island barbarians under heaven, the western barbarians and the Japanese are the three most deadly."

It is not a flattering portrait but we must excuse the writer; perhaps he wrote hurriedly, and upon insufficient data. Beside, the League of Nations had not then been invented; nor had the Great War, to make the world fit for poison-gas, been fought!

ART AND THE MAN.

Scattered about these pages are many references to the arts, and from these we quote a striking critique of portraiture, by Hu Ch'uan, statesman and art critic who flourished in the 11th century. It is a complete treatise in few words:—

"There is no branch of painting so difficult as portrait-painting. It is not that

reproduction of the features is difficult; the difficulty lies in painting the springs of action hidden in the heart. The face of a great man may resemble that of a mean man, but their hearts will not be alike. Therefore, to paint a likeness which does not exhibit heart-impulses, leaving it an open question whether the sitter is a great man or a mean man, is to be unskilled in the art of portraiture."

A CYNIC IN SLIPPERS.

This attractive volume closes with a brief miscellany containing some extremely shrewd bits of proverbial philosophy; as, for example:—

A man thinks he knows, but a woman knows better.

If Fortune smiles,—who doesn't!

If Fortune doesn't,—who does?

The host is happy when the guest has gone.

A bottle-nosed man may be a teetotaler, but no one will think so.

If you owe a man money, there is nothing like seeing him often.

There is no thief like a family of fine daughters.

One more good man on earth is better than an extra angel in heaven.

MUSIC IN EVERYTHING

THE FAIRYLAND OF MUSIC—By Ernest Austin, Methuen & Co. London.

The sub-title of this fascinating book is "A Fairy Story with Music." But Mr. Austin's production is something much more than that. The underlying idea is to show that there is music in everything, and that not only the ordinary sounds of every-day life but also the ordinary happenings can be translated into musical phrases such as a child may understand. The idea has its pitfalls, of course; we all remember "the vigorous protest of the child when first brought into contact with the alien element water" in Strauss's *Domestic Symphony*, and the general impression that one day in the courts of this dreadful household is decidedly better than a thousand. The obvious weakness of all programme music is that everything depends on the suggestion of the programme and that the same musical phrases will serve equally well for any one of half-a-dozen ideas all totally different and even self-contradictory if the others be excluded. But this weakness being duly allowed for, which indeed does not appear prominently in Mr. Austin's book, where each suggestion is led up to very skilfully, "The Fairyland of Music" should prove a great attraction and interest to small students of the piano and should encourage them in the daily labour of scale and exercise. Many of the musical ideas are prettily imagined and cleverly worked out, for instance "O Sleep is a Net," "The Music

of Waving Branches' and "The Waterwheel," and comedy comes in in a way that should amuse every child, in the "Scooter" and "The Donkey's in the Ditch." The text is well written and there are plenty of verses both to amuse and instruct. The moral of the book is, perhaps, conveyed in the couplet:—

Both poets and makers of music you'll be,
If you hear what you hear, and you see what you see.

Of course there is always a tremendous amount of argument about what we all hear and see, and whether we really see and hear it. But hair-splitting of this kind does not bother a child, who will certainly have its powers of observation pleasantly quickened by Mr. Austin's book if nothing more.

G.M.O.

THE BEST POETRY

A Famous Poet and Critic's Lis

According to Plato "poetry is a kind of popular speaking." Plato was a wise man, and part of the wisdom herein expressed persists to this day, for the majority of our popular speakers deliver themselves more or less poetically—some of them without knowing it. It mentions Plato's definition in order that persons who imagine that the average poet is an obscure word twister, whose lucubrations are beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals, may take heart and be encouraged.

For the purpose we have in hand we may help ourselves also to another definition of poetry by Sir Philip Sidney. "Poetry," says Sidney, "is of all human learning the most ancient and of the most fatherly antiquity as from whence all other learnings have taken their beginnings." It is important that the second half of his statement be remembered. There is no humane learning that does not have its origins and the spirit that vitalizes it from poetry. Literary culture simply cannot come to the flower if poetry is to be eschewed or neglected.

Having noted these points, we may go a step farther and take Shelley's definition. "Poetry," he tells us, "is the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds." Leaving out the question of happiness, there can be no doubt that the best thought and the best writing in the English language are to be found in the English poets. A great thinker and critic, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, sets forth the technical side of matter very plainly and succinctly thus:—

Prose: Words in their best order.
Poetry: The best words in the best order.

THE BIG EIGHT.

A few years ago somebody published a little book called "The Best Poetry." It contained (in a matter of 240 pages) the following complete poems:—

(1) Gray's "Elegy."

- (2) Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso."
- (3) Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner."
- (4) Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes."
- (5) FitzGerald's "Omar."
- (6) Tennyson's "In Memoriam."
- (7) Rossetti's "Blessed Damozel."
- (8) Shakespeare's "Sonnets."

The volume is now out of print, but the whole of the pieces are readily obtainable, and I should be prepared to take my stand on them as a groundwork for the formation of a very sound poetical taste. They may be read with advantage in the order given above. There is really no limit to the beauty in them, and when you have once laid hold of it you will be under no anxiety to run after Ella Wheeler Wilcox or "The Doughboy Kipling," or even the burning and shining tapers of the "Jawjian School."—T. W. H. Crosland, author of "The English Sonnet," in the "Sunday Chronicle."

THE CHINESE MIND

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN NATURE
CHU HSI—From the Chinese by J. P. Bruce, Probsthain's Oriental series vol. X.

The Rev. J. Percy Bruce, M.A., who received a Doctorate from London University for the translation of this important work deserves well of those who desire to get at the back of the Chinese mind and are willing to give the necessary study. He here presents in English dress Books 42-48 of Chu Hsi's voluminous works in a portable volume of 444 pages. This Chinese Rabbi has much in common with the Western Socrates, both in manner and in matter. He was of the Conversational school of philosophy, and his books are made up by the reporting of dialogues after the fashion made famous by Plato. He was the presiding genius of a "seminar," where pupils brought for analysis and comparison the saying of the Masters, trusting to his decision in cases of difficulty or ambiguity.

China is to be congratulated on this tradition of the sages, and for the respect and study given to their collected wisdom during many generations. "Learning without thought is labour lost," (p.262). Six hundred years ago the tradition was still flexible and freely handled, but Chu Hsi had a great share in fixing its final shape on the eve of the Manchu supremacy. "His writings have done more than almost any other to mould the thought of the Chinese race." (Preface p.XI). Stanislas le Gall S.J. in his *Variété Sinologiques*, has called him the "coryphée de l'Ecole moderne," and considers his influence stands next to that of Confucius himself.

As to his philosophic standpoint we are again reminded of Socrates in that he appears to make man the measure of all things. On page 146 we read "The further question was asked, 'How may we know what are the feelings of Heaven

and Earth?' Answer, 'Man is true and great, whence we may know that the Feelings of Heaven and Earth are true and great. Only they are absolute; there is never anything false or small in them.' In this "philosophy of human nature" are raised the same problems under other terms that have so long vexed Western thought—the emergence of self-consciousness, the intrusion of conscience, the rival claims of Monism and Dualism, the controversy between Free-will and Destiny.

It is said (by le Gall) that Chu Hsi (Tchou Hi) was a bonze (Buddhist priest) in his youth, but he broke with it, as Luther broke with his monasticism, objecting both to its pantheism and its pessimism (cf. p.97,189,302). He seems on the whole to agree with Mencius as to the essential rightness of human nature. "When man's mind is empty and still it will follow naturally that it is pure and clear" (p.177). And it may be surmised that he underestimated sin because he compares man with the animal creation, whereas the Jewish Scriptures always picture man against the background of an interested God. "In the beast the ethereal element (K'i or matter) is deflected and impure, the mind is darkened and obscured. In man alone is the mind perfectly spiritual. Man is born endowed with the Mean, the attribute of Heaven and Earth" (p. 70). These writings hardly sustain the accusation of le Gall that Chu Hsi was a materialist, for he criticizes teachers like Kao Tsu (p.63), and Yang (p.81) who stress the ethereal factor in life and so obscure the ethical principle, and he magnifies the powers of mind (p.221). But on such questions light will be thrown by the author's companion volume "Introduction to the Philosophy of Chu Hsi and the Sung School," which might have appeared first with advantages. A summary view will be of great service. So far as one who is uninitiated can judge Dr. Bruce's translation is excellent. The diffuseness and repetition of the arguments are due of course to the structure of the original work of which the best has been made. One of the keywords of the book, however is awkwardly translated *The Nature*, which is not English. And the phrase "at one go" has crept like a stowaway into p.149. The printing is wisely and generously spaced, but in the matter of type it would have been an advantage if Question and Answer could have been differentiated. As for the footnotes, they appear to be thorough and full and a further matter for congratulation to Dr. Bruce.

A.N.R.

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LIPSTICKS—THERAPEUTICALLY CONSIDERED

By Elizabeth Pepys.

It so befell the other day that I met a number of friends, all of whom took a warm personal interest in my wellbeing, and personal appearance. I must have been more than usually careless in makeup that morning, or else the golden morning sunbeams combined with a stinging wind were unduly cruel for one and all told me that I was tottering on the verge of the grave and that if I didn't watch my step and my cold I should be on the inside looking up speedily. I countered as best I might with assurances of my robust health and allusions to their own colds, as we were all sharing the popular malady, but despite myself their suggestions led me the next morning to the physician's waiting room.

Any prudent, not to say parsimonious, person knows the temptation to get as much as possible for one's money in visiting the doctor by being as desperate a case as possible. Far be it from one to conceal the fatal ravages of disease by cunning cosmetics or extra-becoming-costume. No, it was a scrubbed but unadorned patient who sat waiting for a diagnosis of T. B. or flu at the least. The doctor was sympathetic, but not hopeless far from it. "An early-to-bed week and this simple little tonic will soon set you up in great shape" was the final pronouncement.

Feeling a new woman I left the office for another consultation—with the mirror of the waiting room. The remedies suggested were all external and fortunately were all to hand in my medicine—I mean vanity case. Saying to myself "Every day, in every way I am looking better and better" I changed my local colouring considerably and went out upon the street a brighter and a better person. To all who noted the improvement in my health I attributed the improvement to my physician, but I must say that I think much credit was due the modest little lipstick.

FOOD COSTS AT HOME

Quite a reversion to 1914 prices is ruling in England to-day, despite the fact that 20 per cent. of the gross prices are taxation for the war. In view of the extremely high prices ruling in Shanghai housekeepers will be interested in the following which a reader sends us:

"Real English mutton, weighing 8 lb., and choice England lamb fore-

quarters costs 1s. 2d. per lb. with hindquarters at 1s. 8d. Scotch hares at 2s. 6d.; partridge at 2s. 3d.; grouse at 1s. 6d. with exceptionally fine capons at 2s. per lb. and plump table fowls at 2s. each are among the prices quoted.

"Celery and Brussels sprouts are priced at 5d. and 6d. per head and 6d. per lb. Kentish potatoes retail at 28 lb. for 2s. 4.; bot-horse grapes at 2s. per lb. and even the luscious muscat can be had for 2s. Small Sussex apples are very cheap, large ones at 4d. per lb., while damsons for jams are at 2d. per lb.

"With regard to bacon, real Wilts forehocks cost 10d. a lb. and half-hock and collars 1s. and Torbay soles are 8d. the lb. Fancy comparing our mutton at 30 cents a lb., our potatoes at \$1.40 for 28 lb. And who ever heard of a plump Shanghai fowl at 28 cents? Even our pheasants, if bought in the market, are frequently as lean as a hurdle. London prices cannot be compared with those ruling here for the simple reason, for one thing, that England is paying for the War. But there is no reason whatsoever that our food here should not be in a better condition and at least compare favourably with the leanest fare of Great Britain."

WOMEN AS JURORS

The Good and Bad Points of the System

That the "Vote" brings serious responsibilities as well as privileges is instanced by the following which we clip from the London "News," of recent date.

"The question of women jurors sitting to hear cases the details of which are of an unsavoury character arose in an action begun yesterday before Mr. Justice McCardie and a common jury, on which there were three women.

The action was for damages for alleged slander brought by William Nelson, of Kennington-Road, London against James ("Gunner") Moir, the well-known boxer.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. F. W. Wernick, said it was a case that it was not desirable women should have to hear if they did not wish to do so, and he and counsel for the defendant (Mr. Lewis Thomas, K. C.) had agreed that the women should be discharged from the jury if they wished it.

"THE HIGHER VIEW."

Mr. Justice McCardie said it raised a question of principle as to whether women were to be jurors only when a case was pleasant. If women were to gain a knowledge of the actual facts of life, as many desired to do, it

might be as well that they should realise some of the grim questions that arise in the working of the courts.

Mr. Lewis Thomas: I entirely agree, but probably in a year or two they will have acquired that experience. At present they have not the experience of the world of male jurors.

The Judge: Those who take the higher view may hope that they will never acquire the knowledge which would be got from a case of this kind.

WOMEN'S COURAGE.

Addressing the three jurymen his lordship said:

The question at issue in this case involves relations between two men, which will involve points of the gravest indelicacy—questions which even men would hesitate to discuss among themselves. If the women of the jury, or any one of them, desires to remain, so be it, but if they prefer that their places be taken by men I will assent to their request.

One jurymen at once left the jury box, but the other two remained, and his lordship remarked: "I have a very high respect for the courage of these two ladies."

MEN'S IDEAL.

His lordship then ascertained that counsel did not object to the two women who preferred to remain seeing the statements continued in the pleadings, so that before they finally made up their minds they might know precisely the nature of the case.

After this had been done one of the jurymen remarked: "We think if we are called at all we ought to sit whatever the case is."

Mr. Justice McCardie: I shall not express a view either way. It raises a very serious question not only as to the privilege, but as to the duty of a juror. On the other hand there is a question as to how far it is wise to maintain the ideal of many men that women are purer and more dignified in the eyes of men if they are ignorant of the grim facts to which I have referred.

"Do you both desire to remain whatever the consequences?" he asked the two jurymen who had not left, and one of them replied that they did.

That America is also facing this problem is shown in an article by Imogen B. Oakley on "The Crime Wave and the Jury" in which she treats the general subject of the Jury, referring to woman's place on a mixed jury as follows:

"The women did not raise the level of intelligence. In addition to my wholly inexperienced self, my sex was represented by a coloured woman, elderly and som-

nolent, and two flappers whom their masculine fellow-jurors openly admired, and with whom the younger of them openly flirted. We were an ignorant and inefficient group.

It is worth while to note that it is the women jurors who are objecting to the substitution of emotion for evidence and "sob-stuff" for argument. The men, even the most intelligent, have failed to register a protest.

OLDER JURORS NEEDED.

The Judge agreed that if mixed juries are to continue the age limit must be raised. Twenty-one years may insure enough wisdom to vote but not enough to enable young men and young women to sit side by side in the jury box and hear and discuss the unsavory testimony of the criminal court.

He also agreed that I had common sense on my side when I suggested that the chief reason why cleanly and intelligent citizens evade jury duty in the criminal court is that a murder trial will consign them to the jury dormitory and compel them to bunk next to men of doubtful cleanliness and of any "race, colour, or previous condition of servitude." The jury dormitory might have meant democracy in the time of Alfred, but in the 20th century it is merely defiance of the elementary laws of health and hygiene. Modern sanitary science demands separate cubicles, and until they are provided women jurors will be justified in refusing to go into a dormitory and preferring a jail sentence for contempt of court, for in a jail one may at least have a cell to herself."

PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN TO MAKE

When one starts to plan things with which children may be busy in the months before Christmas—then it is that one realizes afresh that Christmas is essentially a children's holiday. The things they can do! There are the hospitals first, particularly the children's hospitals for who is better able to minister to children than children?

Scrap books are wonderful fun to make and the scope of their possibilities so wide that they will engage the attention of both boys and girls from the baby to the "almost grown-up." I have seen scrap books that exhibited great skill and imagination on the part of their makers, containing as many departments as a book of knowledge—flowers carefully pressed and protected by thin mica neatly bound down round the edges, having along the sides careful descriptions written of the plant or flower and of the locality in which it had been found; designs for houses and fascinating glimpses of corner alcoves, sunny breakfast rooms, nurseries and what not; a kitten department from which the faces of little fluffy balls peeped from baskets or

where the fluffies themselves wound themselves round and round with cotton.

Directions for the care of kitchens were given in detail in this department, how to cut liver into the proper sized squares for them, how much and when to feed them, always according to age, what kind of green food to give them and so forth.

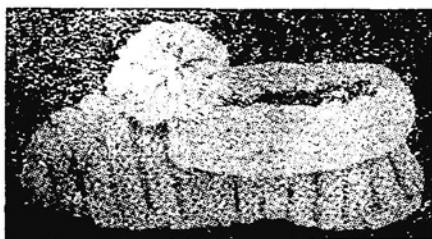
Besides scrap books, toys may be made for other children. It is not a difficult task to make pretty little dresses for dolls from the coloured scraps that are always handy. Moreover dolls themselves can be made—rag dolls and wooden dolls and here there is still more opportunity for ingenuity. Who has not in his or her childhood loved some disreputable-looking doll with features blurred and sagging limbs far more than the beautiful creature with eyes that close and clothes that may not be soiled?

In Shanghai there is such an extraordinary amount of happiness that may be given. Because Chinese children rarely play with toys is no reason to suppose that they do not possess all the usual instincts of childhood. I have known a Chinese child to cherish for years a bright ball made of coloured worsteds because it was its only toy.

One of the largest fields of all for the direction of childish endeavour is that of crocheting and knitting. There is simply no end to it. And gifts of knitted or crocheted articles are of real and very valuable use to "grown-ups." Holders for hot kettle handles, table mats, pram covers, muff and stole sets for dolls, and dollies' bedspreads are all very simply made. More and more things can be made as the little workers increase in skill—slippers, crocheted edgings for tray cloths, little hats and caps for baby brother, socks and booties, short coats and all manner of outfits for the dolls.

A small book which can be obtained in Shanghai at any of the principal book shops is very good for teaching children to knit and crochet. It is edited by Flora Klickman and is called "The Little Girl's Knitting and Crochet Book." This little book is a joy to every child.

Designs are given for many lovely things and full directions for



THE SLIPPER FOR BIG SISTER.

making them. Just as an instance, directions are given for making the pretty slipper which is illustrated here and very simple they are too. This slipper can be made, of course, in any number of pretty colours

HEALTH CAMPAIGNS IN SHANSI

Chinese Women and Children Taught Hygiene

From Ping Ting Chow comes the news of an extensive health campaign carried on in Shansi through the initiative of the Council on Health Education with the support of the local authorities and the co-operation of various Missions. Dr. Vivian B. Appleton, in charge of the department of Child Hygiene of the C.H.E., writes that during the past three months she has carried on work in ten towns, in all but one under the auspices of local Chinese authorities, who also met the expenses. The Missions, of course, co-operated.

"At Tsung Ai," writes Dr. Appleton, we were all entertained by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and at Ching Yuan we were the guests of the Health Association, and in another place I was invited to be the magistrate's guest. I have travelled over every sort of road in every kind of vehicle from a ricksha up to a Ford and down to a springless mule cart on a very rough road. Some of the mule carts which the officials sent for us were very elegant.

"Magistrates and chiefs of police have been among the leaders. Indeed, since I have known so many good officials I have a very different opinion of them. Now I not only sing the praises of a province which keeps up its roads so well, but am ready to trust its honesty. My suit case dropped off and was picked up on a mountain road. The man who picked it up lost no time in taking it to the village elder of the nearest village, who promptly sent it to the country seat with the lock sealed, and from there it was forwarded to us.

"I have lectured to large audiences of women on the care of children and the prevention of child mortality and to thousands of school children on personal hygiene. Everywhere we have held meetings for gentry, business men, students and women, in temple halls, government buildings and once the theatre of a tea house. Motion pictures have been shown in yamen courts and temple courts as well as twice in Christian churches and in several places they have been the first movies ever shown in the town. Nearly everywhere permanent work in towns and schools has been begun as a result of the campaign so we feel it has succeeded. It has been a great season in Shansi with grapes, persimmons, walnuts and wild game in season."

and the knitted part is sewed on to a fleecy-lined sole.

There is much else besides. Decorations for the Christmas tree. Loops of coloured paper pasted together make pretty decorations and of course there are always popcorn and cranberries to be strung.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

NEW MOTOR VESSELS

Eight Completed in one Month

The record of motorships completed during the course of September, affords ample indication of the activity in this direction, even in the present unpromising circumstances, says the "Motor Ship." Two 11,000 ton cargo vessels were completed—one for the Hamburg-Amerika Line and the other for the British India Steam Navigation Co.—while the two standard 8,000 tons 11-knot ships of which several are now under construction, were placed in commission. The third Doxford-engined ship, with 3,000 i.h.p. single-screw machinery was finished and ran trials, while two other interesting motor craft comprised the single screw motor cargo vessel Erland and the 2,700-ton Dordrecht equipped with semi-Diesel machinery of 1,000 b.h.p.

It is sometimes pessimistically asked whether there is any object in completing or ordering vessels at the present time, when such a large tonnage of laid-up shipping is to be seen at almost every port. An answer to this question was given by Mr. Richardson in his paper read last September before the Engineering Section of the British Association, when he pointed out that the latest official returns indicated that 31 per cent. of the world's tonnage was more than 20 years old and that considerably more than 20 per cent. of the ships afloat were built at least 25 years ago.

Shipowners are well aware of the necessity for reducing the average age of their vessels, and there are probably few owners who are not somewhat concerned on this point. The matter is now all the more important since motor ships built to-day are far more in advance of older vessels than was the case when the sole competitor of a steamship was a newer vessel with similar machinery.

The only disadvantage which can now reasonably be urged against the motor ship is that it costs more to build than a corresponding steamer. Mr. Richardson did well to point out that this factor is over emphasized, when the saving in space and the increased radius of action are borne in mind. If shipowners will merely invite tenders for a ship to carry a definite deadweight cargo at a given speed at sea which can be maintained continuously, they will find that the difference in cost between the steamship and motor ship is not so large as is generally considered.

Apart from the fact that a smaller motor ship will do the same work, the average speed of the oil-engined vessel can be attained with

a lower engine power—a fact which has been amply demonstrated by reports that have been published from time to time. In other words, the shipowner should not compare steamships and motor ships of the same size and with the same engine power but should examine the respective costs of vessels with equal performance in service and not on trials. The motor ship can maintain its trial performance at sea for years on end, whereas with any class of steamer this is seldom possible.

ARTISTIC LIFE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In a lively little article in the "Westminster Gazette," Mr. Lawrence Hyde gives an account of an evening in a Prague café:

The café as usual, was quiet, satisfyingly free from music, strident voices, clattering dominoes. In the corner near the door was the everlasting little group of chess-players: the German who sat in such frightening, reptile-like immobility between each considered move, the expressionless veteran who forever watched, whether from above or below one had no means of saying,—and the rest. At a table opposite had collected the band of artists, mostly young students, which was to be found there most evenings of the week. They differed and gesticulated, their direct young voices rang out confidently, their eyes shone, as only the eyes of a still youthful, vital, unspoiled race can shine. Was it, I tried to remember, the group that allies itself to the Russian, or to the modern French, school? It did not matter: their interest for me lay not in their aims, but in the breathlessness of their pursuit of them.

The place became suddenly full, flooded from the crowd emerging from the National Theatre across the road. They had actually been listening to Marlow's "Edward the Second" given in their own expressive language, with its sharp, clear vowels, and explosive accumulated consonants. Within a few days they would be able to see the Legend of Jesepe, Shaw, Wilde, their own Smetana. Also they were reading translations from most of the European literatures, and ardently learning their languages as well. This in the fourth year of the Republic.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A Parliamentary mission will leave on December 29 to visit China and Japan, returning via America.—French Wireless through Reuter.

A NEW THEATRE IN LONDON

Some Novel Ideas to be Embodied

In November next year London will have a new theatre. Its name will be the Crown Theatre—a title which has been chosen because one side of the building will be on Crown Court, Covent Garden. Describing the theatre to a representative of the "Daily Telegraph," Mr. Lawrence Cowen, the well-known author and playwright, said that it was immediately opposite Drury Lane Theatre. "I have contracted," said Mr. Cowen, "for a theatre of moderate size and unique design to be built by November 1 next on this site, of which I have secured the freehold, and I anticipate that within a few days of that date Mr. Dennis Eadie, to whom I have granted a lease of the building for 21 years, will produce a play within its walls." The architect of the theatre is Mr. Ernest Schaufelberg, a well-known exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and the architect of the Royal Opera House at The Hague and of various Government buildings. He has designed a structure in the Italian Renaissance style, carried out in coloured granite with metal facings. The colour scheme of the interior will be something quite novel in London houses of entertainment, and will be executed in different metals. Every seat will be an armchair, and the occupant will have an uninterrupted view of the stage. It will make no difference whether hats are worn or not—all patrons will see the performers.

There will be several innovations in the business arrangements of the theatre. The price of the ticket will include cloak-room, programme, and all other charges. There will be no gallery in the new theatre, and as every seat will be bookable there need be no queues. In proportion to its size the Crown Theatre will have the most commodious stage of any theatre in London. There will be no footlights. All the lighting will be done from a bridge of lights over the stage. There will be seating capacity to the value of £250 per night. Mr. Cowen, who was responsible during the war for the recruiting film stories, "Wake Up" and "It is for England," has stipulated that the builders are to employ as many ex-Service men as possible.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A telegram from Berlin says that the French Government has pardoned the last five German prisoners of war, who are still at Toulon.—French Wireless through Reuter.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN KIUSHIU

Disturbance Slowly Subsiding: Nagasaki Observatory's Report

Minor shocks of earthquake have been felt at Nagasaki since Saturday, says the "Nagasaki Press" of the 14th instant, but the intervals between them are steadily growing longer and their violence is decreasing. For about two hours on Sunday night the shocks were more frequent and slightly stronger, sleepers being awakened by them, but yesterday was comparatively free.

A report issued by the Nagasaki Observatory at five o'clock on Sunday afternoon states that distinct shocks had been recorded by the seismograph from the time of the big disturbance on Friday morning to nine o'clock on Sunday morning. The report adds that the tremours continue and slight shocks will almost certainly be felt again, but the disturbance is gradually subsiding. A full report of the origin, character, etc., of the disturbance will not be issued until experts have made an investigation.

UNZEN AND OBAMA.

There are conflicting reports of the situation at Unzen. According to local papers the hotels, inns, and dwelling houses at Unzen were nearly destroyed, or at least greatly damaged. The owners and inhabitants, who had taken refuge at Fudanohara, returned to Unzen on Sunday morning and are now occupied in the work of restoration. It is scarcely probable, however, that serious damage could have been done without injury to life, as the violent shock on Friday morning came practically without warning.

Information received here from the Kiushu Hotel, Unzen, and the Ikkakuro Hotel, Obama, is to the effect that no serious damage was inflicted either at Unzen or Obama and hotels are quite ready to receive guests as usual.

It is stated that the geysers at Unzen have displayed great activity since 11 o'clock on Friday morning, when a violent shock occurred. Falls of earth and rock have occurred on the Obama and Chijiwa roads to Unzen.

Reassuring reports have been issued at Obama and the people are returning to their homes, which they vacated owing to the circulation of sensational rumours.

DISTRESS IN ARIMA-MURA.

Hashiguchi, a hamlet of 27 houses in Arima-mura, was completely destroyed. Many of the inhabitants of the district have remained in the open since the beginning of the disturbance, owing to the dangerous condition of their houses. Many bridges collapsed and tombstones fell down.

Officials and nurses of the Japan Red Cross Society from Nagasaki are engaged in relief work and

pathetic stories are told of the disaster.

Subscription lists have been opened by the local papers for the relief of distress caused by loss of life and damage to property.

A letter received here from Kurume, Fukuoka-ken, states that very sharp shocks of earthquake were felt there at the beginning of the disturbance and it was thought that Mount Aso, the famous volcano in Kumamoto-ken, had become active.

It was reported yesterday that bridges between Yagami and Kikitsu had been destroyed, or had collapsed.

MORE EXPERT OPINION.

Dr. Nakamura, of the Central Meteorological Observatory, arrived at Shimabara on Sunday from Tokio and is now visiting the scene of the disaster with Mr. Mayeda, Director of the Nagasaki Observatory.

Mr. Mayeda is quoted as saying that the violent shock which occurred early on Friday morning is believed to have been the main shock and the disturbances are now subsiding. It may be concluded, therefore, that no volcanic activity will occur, as the course of the disturbance would be reversed in the case of volcanic activity. It is believed that the place of origin is in the bed of the Chijiwa Sea and has no connexion with Mount Unzen, although scientists are of opinion that a period of volcanic action has begun; the latter, however, is not limited to Mount Unzen but is common to all the Japanese volcanoes.

Dr. Nakamura agrees with Mr. Mayeda that the present disturbance is not of volcanic origin, judging from what he has so far learned of the accompanying phenomena.

ORIENTAL WOMEN AIDED

A mass meeting in Symphony Hall, Boston, was held on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 28, in the interest of the nation-wide dollar day campaign for the seven union Christian colleges for women in the Orient. The speakers were Bishop Logan H. Roots of Hankow, China; Dr. Ida Scudder of Vellore, India and Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, the Chinese publicist. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University was the presiding officer.

The seven women's colleges which are especially concerned in this campaign are Gingling College, Nanking, China; Yenching College and Woman's Union Medical College, both at Peking, China; Woman's Christian College, Madras, India; Union Missionary Medical School for Women, Vellore, India; Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India; and Woman's Christian College, Tokio, Japan—"Transcript."

A TIBETAN PHENOMENON

It is scarcely five in the evening, and, writes a correspondent from Gyantse in a letter dated October 18 to "The Englishman," the sun is settling behind a battalion of mountains whose tops are covered with thin layers of snow. Twilight is of very brief duration here, the transition from sunlight to the darkness of the night being complete within less than 50 minutes.

The usual solar halo is conspicuous by its presence. Shafts of green, blue, red and orange lights shoot skywards from the direction of the luminary whose setting is announced by that strange and little understood phenomenon, the Green Flash. For some two or three minutes after actual sunset, the halo quivers in the western sky, soon thereafter mysteriously fading into nothingness. Then the mountains around seem to rear themselves into the giants that they really are, and become silhouetted against a sky of lovely green. It is now that wonderful phenomenon can be seen by all who delight in the mysteries of Nature.

Previous to my arrival here, it was unknown to me, nor have I ever, to my recollection, read any account of it in any scientific work. The phenomenon is very similar to a series of rapid dark greenish shafts of light, cone-shaped with their apex lying in the direction of the vanished sun, appearing to shoot across the horizon from right to left, and as rapidly disappearing. The apparition lasts from three to five seconds, it has been seen on several occasions, and certain experiments are now being conducted in order to ascertain whether it is an optical illusion or a terrestrial phenomenon. It is not to be confused with the familiar Green Flash at sunset, for the interval between this latter and the appearance of the mysterious shafts is equal to the duration of twilight itself, less some five or ten minutes. The Green Flash is a daily apparition here, both with the rising and setting sun. The altitude of Gyantse, it should be noted, is some 13,500 ft.

The Zodiacal Light was visible here on the first three evenings of the beginning of October, and on each of these occasions a solar halo formed the back-ground of a truly delightful picture of mountains bathed in a rosy hue, with shafts of blue, green and red lights radiating from the direction of the setting sun, followed by the Green Flash and the disappearance of the Zodiacal Light some three minutes after the sun had set.

The evening sky is alive with stars of all colours and magnitudes, and the Tibetans ought to be more profound astronomers than the Chaldeans of old. The most conspicuous object in the early evening sky, of course, is Venus. I asked several of my servants if they could distinguish anything unusual in the appearance of the planet, but it was obvious to me that nothing was seen by any one of them to call for any comment.

MAIL NOTICES

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Per N.Y.K.S. Katori Maru	Dec. 24
Per C.M.S. Nanking	26
Per P. & O. S. Sardinia	26
Per P.M.S. President Taft	26
Per O.S.K.S. Paris Maru	26
Per A.L.S. President Grant	28
Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada	30
Per M.M.S. Amboise	Jan. 2
Per N.Y.K.S. Yokohama Maru	3
Per P. & O. S. Nellore	4
Per P.M.S. President Cleveland	4
Per A.L.S. President Madison	7
Per P. & O. S. Khiva	9
Per M.M.S. Cordillere	9
Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia	13
Per P. & O. S. Soudan	13
Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru	15
Per N.D.L.S. Weser	15
Per P.M.S. President Pierce	18
Per A.L.S. President McKinley	21
Per M.M.S. Angkor	23
Per L.T.S. Fiume	24
Per C.M.S. China	28

Next Mails Out

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per P. & O. S. Kashgar	Dec. 23
Per N.Y.K.S. Haruna Maru	30
Per O.S.K.S. Atlas Maru	Jan. 4
Per M.M.S. André Lebon	5
Per N.D.L.S. Schlesien	5
Per P. & O. S. Plassy	6
Per N.Y.K.S. Kamo Maru	13
Per P. & O. S. Sardinia	20
Per M.M.S. Amboise	20
Per H.S.L.S. Kirkdorf	25
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FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:

Per N.Y.K.S. Shidzuoka Maru	Dec. 24
Per R.M.S. Em. of Australia	25
Per O.S.K.S. Alabama Maru	26
Per A.L.S. President Jefferson	31
Per P.M.S. President Lincoln	Jan. 2
Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru	7
Per C.M.S. Nanking	8
Per P.M.S. President Taft	9
Per O.S.K.S. Arabia Maru	10
Per A.L.S. President Grant	13
Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru	18
Per P.M.S. President Cleveland	20
Per A.L.S. President Madison	25
Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia	27

FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per C.N.S. Suiyang	Dec. 27
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PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Tuckwo, December 14. From Hankow. Rev. S. Gulick, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. Jowett, Mrs. M. Fewkes, One Naval Rating, Mr. T. Day.

Per str. Hsin Peking, December 15. From Ningpo. Messrs. C. H. Lavers, T. Finch, F. Tappenden, Dr. S. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bookless, Miss R. Stewart.

Per str. Szechuen, December 15. From Tsingtao. Misses A. Roach, H. Bal-lus, L. Monkman, A. A. Couwiag, A. A. Cuning, E. William, R. M. Kidd, A. Regley, Wallden (2).

Per M.M.S. Andre Lebon, December 15. From Marseilles. Mrs. Patrel, Mr. M. Heimendiger, Mrs. Picard Destellan, Mr. and Mrs. Sarrade, Mrs. and Miss Malcolmsen, Mr. Roudon, Mr. and Mrs. Labensat, Mr. Blanchet, Miss Griffin, Mr. Loup, Mr. Raoul de Sercey, Mr. Michaud, Miss Salomon Lea, Mr. and Mrs. Mayol, Mr. and Mrs. Labenski, Miss Viany, Miss Villiger, Mrs. Tassel, Mr. Isnard, Mr. Mare, Mrs. Seylis Maufas, Sisters Van Laarhover, Verstedden, Petronille Verhaar, Rev. Fathers Michelsen, Schilders, van Eigen, Messrs. Tiberghem, Jamar, Pre-

vost, Dimitriade Roozeu, Selinka, Rev. Fathers Bordes Nilarion Lelmans Joseph, Merojix Joseph, Nuyts Joseph, van Burchet, Mr. and Mrs. Donard, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. Gorgeot, Mr. Defos, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Knott, Mrs. Bourricot, Miss Frouest, Mr. Marino, From Colombo. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkin-son, Mr. F. Wilkinson, Mr. Sallar. From Saigon. Mr. Heeley, Mr. N. du Treil, Mr. and Mrs. Pairault, Mr. E. Nops, Mr. Bryan Bates, Mr. Lem, Mr. Dehemec, Mr. Guigant. From Hong-kong. Mr. D. R. Conning, Mr. G. C. Dunkan. From Singapore. Mr. Bou-takoff.

Per str. Kiangshun, December 16. From Hankow. Rev. E. A. Eva, Dr. and Mrs. Slyke, Messrs. Quturrey, N. Lee.

Per str. Kiangteen, December 16. From Hankow. Mrs. Rees. Mr. Wilcox. Per str. Shunfien, December 16. From Tientsin. Messrs. Knowles, Kreiger, Negerann, Heffersan.

Per A. L. S. President Jefferson, December 16. From Seattle, Messrs. E. A. L. Best, P. H. Bordwell, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Stough, Rev. and Mrs. L. Little. E. G. Osborn, M. Lakoomall.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, December 16. From Vancouver, Japan, etc. Mr. H. L. Birrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Boerter, Miss R. Burdeslaw, Mr. C. V. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. and Miss Culver, Mr. and Mrs. J. Donne, Mr. M. Dragoneff, Miss M. Graff, Miss E. G. Huneker, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. King, Mr. L. Kosloff, Miss E. Luce, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Main, Mrs. M. Higgenmann, Mr. B. Oda, Miss M. L. C. Preston, Mrs. T. A. Ratcliffe, Mr. T. A. Spedding, Mr. J. C. Travass, Miss M. E. Travis, Mr. E. B. Vardon, Mr. M. Abe, Mr. E. Alfson, Mr. E. Blomdahl, Mr. Hentiksen, Mrs. H. Hill. Miss A. Mathisen, Mr. T. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Y. G. Seison, Mr. S. Sugiyama, Mr. S. Thuestad, Mr. J. Young, Miss Y. Zelenkova.

Per A. L. S. President Jackson, December 16. From Hongkong. Judge Skinner Turner, Mr. S. Abrera, Mr. and Mrs. A. Agar, Messrs. C. J. Baker, J. W. Baldwin, Mr. A. and Mrs. J. Bar-rrera, Messrs. J. R. S. Bowlby, J. N. Carle, Miss E. Chase, Mr. G. A. Col-clough, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Compton, Mrs. G. and Miss V. Cooper, Messrs. S. Dunn, H. Eadie, M. Fujii, Mrs. M. Gill-more, Mr. D. F. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hodges, Mr. G. O. Jackson, Mrs. O. Johnson, Messrs. T. Joseph, W. P. Lowe, Mrs. H. N. Olsen, Mr. T. Ortan, Mrs. C. Perino, Mrs. O. Perino, Mrs. D. Pratt, Judge M. D. Purdy, Mr. R. Schnesberger, Mr. H. E. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. N. Urquhart, Mrs. E. D. and Miss S. Ur-quhart, Mr. D. H. de Wechel.

Per str. Suivo, December 16. From Kiukiang. Mrs. J. Adams.

Per str. Ningshao, December 17. From Hankow. Mr. S. Ginsone, Miss K. Iguatina.

Per str. Hsin Peking, December 17. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. A. Fitzsimmons, Mr. and Mrs. Evant, Mr. A. Hopkyn Rees.

Per str. Loongwo, December 17. From Hankow. Mrs. Oostermeyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Moore. From Kiukiang. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stone, Miss Boyes, Miss E. Wallace.

Per str. Fengtien, December 18. From Tientsin. Mr. A. H. Hansen. From Chefoo. Miss A. Salon, Miss K. Roy, Sisters Rosanna, Mary and Joseph. From Weihaiwei. Mr. O. I. Johnston.

Per str. Woosung, December 18. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sheridan, Miss Horvick, Mr. and Mrs. Asper. From Kiukiang. 7 School Children. From Tungchow. Mr. W. R. Bacon.

Per str. Kiangnan, December 19. From Hankow. Mr. Schroder.

Per str. Feiching, December 18. From Wenchow. Mr. D. Soms, Mr. S. Koyama.

Per str. Kiangteen, December 19. From Ningpo. Mr. West.

Per str. Fausang, December 19. From Chefoo. Miss Grace, Miss Safanova, Miss Icheuroff, Miss J. Coulthaw, Mr. H. W. Augustesen.

Per str. Hangsang, December 20. From Swatow. Mr. R. W. L. Jones, Mr. H. A. Taylor.

Per str. Sunning, December 20. From Hongkong. Mrs. J. S. Hammond, Messrs. H. Bekkers, Neergaard, B. Lunn.

Per str. Hsin Peking, December 20. From Ningpo. Mr. Bell, Mrs. Hylbert.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, December 20. From Ningpo. Mr. A. Hudson.

Per P. & O. S. Kashgar, December 20. From Yokohama. Mr. and Mrs. Haas, Mrs. and Miss Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. MacNaught, Miss Verney. From Kobe. Mr. F. H. Hill.

Per str. Luenho, December 20. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Messrs. Armstrong, Arndt, Atthill, Miss Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gunder, Two Naval Ratings. From Kiukiang. Mr. J. P. B. Eastwood. Mrs. Carleton-Lacy.

Per str. Poyang, December 20. From Hankow and Ports. Mrs. Evans.

Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru, December 20. From San Francisco, etc. Mr. E. B. Callahan, Mr. G. Douglas, Mr. J. Elder, Mr. H. B. Gallop, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hall, Mr. W. W. Monk, Mr. H. P. Niles, Capt. Peyron, Mrs. T. Vollmers.

Per str. Luenyi, December 21. From River Ports. Mr. West.

Per str. Luchow, December 21. From Hongkong. 12 British Naval Rating.

Per str. Kiangteen, December 21. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Messrs. Lavers, Quelsh, Crawford.

Per str. Kungwo, December 21. From Hankow. Mr. E. G. Bryne, Mr. E. E. Fresson, Mr. C. Moninot, Rev. L. H. Putney, Mr. Julian, Mr. J. N. Berry, Mr. J. N. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Wolsiffer. From Kiukiang. Miss A. M. Anderson, Miss R. Wonard, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Louriers. Miss Loureirs. Mrs. A. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. E. Draper.

Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru, December 21. From Hongkong. Mr. P. M. Anderson, Mr. C. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Berblinger, Mr. W. van Brakel, Mr. E. F. Biart, Mr. C. M. Cottrell, Mr. P. R. Daugherty, Miss S. Dawson, Mr. W. O. Foster, Mr. L. D. Fawcett, Mr. F. C. Focken, Mr. W. G. Fischer, Mr. T. Hunter, Mr. Y. Hosokawa, Lieut. H. J. Hodgson, Mr. M. Jacob, Count D. de Lusignan, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Mader, Mr. C. J. McKnight, Lt. St. J. G. H. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Paulden, Mr. J. Rosenthal, Lt.-Com. J. Rusbrooke, Mr. F. R. Sandford, Mr. F. A. Siefert, Mr. O. D. Terrill, Mr. V. Weissberger.

OUTWARD

Per str. Hsin Peking, December 11. For Ningpo—Mr. Snyder.

Per str. Soocflow, December 14.—For Amoy—Mrs. J. H. Macoun. For Hong-kong—Capt. and Mrs. S. Hall. For Canton—Mr. W. S. Cruickshank.

Per str. Hsin Peking, December 15. For Ningpo—Miss Lumsden.

Per str. Shengkung, December 16.—For Hankow—Mrs. H. Manfras, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrian.

Per str. Szechuen, December 16.—For Hongkong—Mr. Agnew. For Canton—Misses H. Mozguliof, O. Fetchinkiss.

Per str. Tuckwo, December 16.—For Kiukiang—Mrs. Sharples, Miss Sharples. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. W. Wehr-hane, Miss Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. R. van Cutsem.

Per str. Whangpu, December 16.—For Hankow—Mr. M. H. Young.

Per str. Shuntien, December 17.—For Weihaiwei—Mrs. E. Stevenson, Mrs. Jowett. For Tientsin—Mr. J. F. Kearney. For Chefoo—Miss Cosmato, Mrs. Eckford, Mr. and Mrs. Paradisais.

Per str. Suivo, December 18.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cox.

Per str. Loongwo, December 19.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Martin-Baker, Mr. Allison, Dr. H. Fowler.

Per str. Hsin Peking, December 20. For Ningpo—Miss H. Capen, Miss M. Lester, Master C. Capen, Mrs. L. C. Hylbert.

Per str. Fengtien, December 20.—For Weihaiwei—Mr. H. F. Bell. For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Niggsmann. For Tientsin—Mrs. Polkinghorn.

Per str. Woosung, December 20.—For Kinkiang—Mr. and Mrs. Stough, Mr. E. J. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Allison, Mr. J. R. Weeks, Mrs. Bickerton, Mrs. Houben. For Hankow—Miss Saunders, Capt. R. T. Olsen, Mrs. Loftin, Mrs. Sisters, Capt. Butland. For Tungchow—Mr. W. R. Bacon.

Per str. Yingchow, December 21.—For Amoy—Mrs. Oldenbury, Master D. Day, Master H. Day, Master R. Elliott. For Canton—Mrs. Lough. For Hongkong—Mrs. N. Penson.

BIRTHS

BAKER.—On December 17, 1922, at No. 180 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, the wife of A. E. Baker, of a son.

HERBERT.—On December 15, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Herbert, a daughter.

HOWELL.—On December 21, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Howell, a son.

HUNTER.—On December 10, 1922, at Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hunter, C. M. Customs, Wuchow, a daughter.

MARSHALL.—On December 15, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Marshall, a son.

SCHMIED.—On December 19, 1922, at 40 Haskell Road, Shanghai, the wife of Otto G. Schmied, of a son.

TOEG.—On December 14, 1922, at St. Mary's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Toeg, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DAVIS—FITKIN. — On December 20, 1922, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean C. J. F. Symons, Robert Wallace Davis, of Shanghai, to Gretchen Mae Fitkin, daughter of Mr. W. L. Fitkin, of San Dimas, California, U.S.A.

DAYTON—MACDONALD. — On Saturday, December 16, 1922, at the Union Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A., Harry Dayton, Electricity Department, S.M.C., of Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., to Marion M. Macdonald, daughter of Mr. Alex. Macdonald, Glasgow, Scotland.

GULICK—MERRIMAN.—On Monday, December 18, 1922, at St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield, by the Right Rev. Bishop Graves, in the presence of Edwin S. Cunningham, Esq., United States Consul General, Horace Gulick to Dorothy Joyce Merriman, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Merriman, of Shanghai.

RANKIN—TOD.—On December 16, 1922, at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sidney Barton, Esq., C.M.G., and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A., William Fraser Rankin, of Fort William, Scotland, to Janet, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tod, of Shanghai.

DEATHS

COLTMAN.—On December 15, 1922, at Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking, Charles L. Colman, aged 31 years, beloved husband of Jeanne Colman and son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Colman. Funeral services held Friday afternoon, December 15, 1922, at P. U. M. C. Auditorium. Body cremated.

HONES.—On December 8, 1922, at Staines, England, A. O. Hones, aged 48. (By cable).

McEuen.—On December 18, 1922, at Peking, Donald Robert McEuen, aged 44, second son of the late Captain J. P. McEuen, R.N. (By telegram).

SHERIFF.—On December 17, 1922, at Shanghai, on board the s.s. City of Paris, Andrew Sheriff (Locomotive Superintendent, Peking-Mukden Railway), aged 64 year.

SILVA.—On December 17, 1922, at No. 25 Nanzing Road, Shanghai, Eugenia Maria Sophia Cupertino da Silva, aged 3 years, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cupertino da Silva. Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM

MR. CYRUS LARUE MUNSON, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, while travelling with his wife and friends, Mr. W. G. Mather and his sister, Miss Mather, was stricken with pneumonia on December 4 in Peking, and died at the Peking Union Medical Hospital on December 5. His body was brought to Shanghai, and on the 13th, Bishop Frederick R. Graves read the burial service at the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel, after which the body was cremated in accordance with Mr. Munson's wish, expressed not long before his death. Besides his wife and Mr. and Miss Mather there were present several friends

whom Mr. Munson had met on this his last journey.

Mr. Munson as a boy attended the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Conn., and was graduated at Yale College in 1875. He was in the front rank of the lawyers of his State, the foremost citizen of Williamsport, widely known for his active and generous support of all good works, both private and public, a loyal and enthusiastic supporter of the Episcopal Church whose recent Convention at Portland he attended as a delegate, a lecturer on law at Yale University, and withal endowed with a handsome presence and winning personality, always courteous and thoughtful of others and attracting friends wherever he went. These qualities, combined with so staunch and high a character that nothing low or mean could be associated with his name, made for him a host of friends who can never forget LaRue Munson.

Requiescat in pace.

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SHANGHAI.—The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Dec. 15	30.48	49.1	NW	4	34.0	29.3	38.9	32.4	C.
" 16	30.47	47.7	NW	1	33.8	29.0	43.4	22.4	B.
" 17	30.39	47.5	W	1	36.9	33.2	46.6	29.7	C.
" 18	30.43	48.2	N	1	41.2	36.5	53.0	32.4	B.
" 19	30.46	47.9	W	1	41.2	36.5	55.6	27.2	B.
" 20	30.51	46.9	NNE	1	40.5	36.2	48.4	32.9	O. M.
" 21	30.48	46.8	Calm.	0	42.3	38.7	55.9	35.4	O.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
 C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Dec. 15	30.0	44.5	49.0	60.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 16	27.5	54.2	43.0	72.5	Nil.	Nil.
" 17	34.6	44.0	44.8	64.5	Nil.	Nil.
" 18	36.6	43.0	52.6	51.4	Nil.	0.04
" 19	34.0	40.8	54.8	50.6	Nil.	Nil.
" 20	37.5	43.0	47.2	48.0	Nil.	0.19
" 21	38.0	46.0	52.0	51.0	Nil.	0.02

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COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).—First and Final Return of Ordinary Capital.

Shareholders are hereby notified that a first and final return of Capital at the rate of Tls. Two and candareens Sixty-five only (Tls. 2.65) per share has been declared and Warrants will be issued in exchange for Share Certificates which must be lodged with the undersigned on and after Tuesday, November 28, 1922.

A. E. STEWART,
Liquidator,
care of J. P. Bisset & Co.,
No. 1 The Bund,
Shanghai.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Further Issue of Tls. 300,000 7% Debentures at the price of Tls. 107 per cent.

The Directors will be prepared to receive applications on and after December 1, 1922, for Tls. 300,000 debentures redeemable at par after 10 years (on six months' notice) and on or before December 31, 1922 (being part of an authorized issue of Tls. 4,000,000) bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on June 30 and December 31, of each year at the price of Tls. 107 per Tls. 100 debenture.

French Municipal Council Loan of:—

1916 (5½ per cent. Debentures)
1914 (5½ " " "
1921 (8 " " ")

Transfer Books for the above loans will be closed from December 11, 1922, to December 31, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.—The 2nd Annual General Meeting will be held at No 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, December 29, 1922, at 11.45 a.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 23 to 29, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Directors have decided to issue a further 73,314 shares at par, viz., Tael 1 and to give existing Shareholders the option of taking them up at the rate of one share for every three now held and that any shares not taken up by Shareholders before the 31st December, 1922 be disposed of as the Directors may deem advisable.

The Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.—The 12th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 6 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, December 21, 1922, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 20 to 29, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.—The Annual Meeting of the shareholders was held in London on December 11, 1922, when the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1922, were submitted. According to this report, the net result of the year's transactions shows a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of £58,130. The directors' recommendation was that the net balance should be appropriated as follows:—

Final dividend 3½% (Free of income tax)	£ 49,000
Directors' percentage	1,819
Expenses in connexion with increase of capital	1,351
Balance carried forward	5,960
	<u>£58,130</u>

The Shanghai Municipal Council 8% Silver Loan (Dollar) 1921.—Interest Coupon No. 3 payable on December 31, 1922 must be lodged with the Finance Department (Municipal Investment Bank Office) two clear days before payment will be made.

The Shanghai Municipal Council 6% Sterling Loan 1920—Interest Coupon No. 5 is payable on December 31, 1922. Coupons must be lodged with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 56 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, two clear days before payment will be made either by Sterling Demand Draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative Interest Coupon.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.:—

1905 Issue of Debentures, 6 per cent
1909 " " " 6 " "
1912 " " " 6 " "
1914 " " " 6 " "
1916 " " " 5½ " "

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above Issue from December 22 to 30, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.—At a board meeting held on December 11, 1922, the directors decided to recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting, to be held on December 28, 1922, the payment of a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company in respect of the working for the year ended September 30 last.

The 13th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 1 Yuen-ming-yuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, December 28, 1922, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 20 to 28, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—An interim dividend has been declared at the rate of 2s. per share, free of income tax, payable January 5, 1923. Bearer coupon to be presented No. 40.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—The Debenture transfer books will be closed from December 23 to 30, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.—The Debenture transfer books will be closed from December 24 to 31, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Weeks & Co., Ltd.—The Debenture transfer books will be closed from December 24 to 31, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.—The 11th Annual General Meeting will be held at the offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on Friday, December 29, 1922, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from December 23 to 31, 1922, both days inclusive.

At a Board Meeting held on December 21, the Directors recommended that a dividend of 6 per cent. be paid for the year ended October 31, 1922, and that Tls. 1,563.97 be carried forward. Sales of Produce for 1921-22 amounted to Tls. 85,832.84, showing an increase of Tls. 15,375.06. After valuation of the Company's land, an amount of Tls. 117,260.69 has been credited to Land Reserve.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 23, 1922

GRATIS

No. 102.

The local share market has not been so active during the past week as the arranging and closing of accounts for the December Settlement on Thursday claimed the attention of the majority interested in this market. Nevertheless prices generally have continued steady with an upward tendency which is chiefly applicable to S. & H. Wharf, "Ewo" and "Shanghai" Cottons, and Langkats (Combined).

London quotations indicate a firm market and the following are the last prices offered to us by cable this week:—

	Buyers	Sellers
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913—British Issue	£75. 0. 0	£77. 0. 0
French Issue	72. 10. 0	75. 10. 0
G. Issue	—	69. 0. 0
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "Bearer"	2.17. 6	3. 1. 6
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. Ltd., "Bearer"	19. 0. 0	—
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	4. 2. 6	—
Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1. 8. 0	1. 9. 9
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	—	4. 7. 6
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd. Defd. Ord.	27. 0. 0	28. 10. 0
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	0. 7. 9	0. 10. 6

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/0 (official).

Shanghai, December 22, 1922.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

DECEMBER	16th		18th		19th		20th		21st		22nd	
	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.
RUBBERS												
Alma Estates, Ltd. Tls.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch Plant., Ltd. ..	3.05	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Ests., Ltd. ..	6	..	6.10	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Gula Kalump. R. E., Ltd. ..	8½	..	..	..	..	..	8½	..	..	..	..	..
Bukit Toh Alang R. E. Ltd.	..	..	2.40	..	2.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taiping Rub. Est., Ltd. ..	..	..	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute Plant., Ltd. ..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee Rub. Est., Ltd. ..	..	..	..	..	0.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java Consolidated R.&C. E. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Pahang Rub. Est., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.65	..	..	..
Samagaga Rub. Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S. & H. Wharf Co., Ltd. Tls.	..	..	195	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	72½	..	..	..	73½	..	..	..	74	..
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co. "R" ..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langkats (combined) ..	..	..	..	..	16½	..	16½	..	18	..	18½	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. (Ord.) ..	..	..	..	..	8.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. & S. Bank ..	..	..	..	..	990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co., "B" Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..
S'hai Tug & L. Co., Ltd. (Ord.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	82½	..
COTTONS												
Ewo Cotton Mills Ltd. (Ord) Tls.	..	..	..	13.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	..
S'hai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117½	122
" DEBENTURES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118½	..
S. M. C. 7% 1922 Debs. Tls.	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..
S. M. C. 6% 1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94½	..
S. M. C. 7% ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105½	..
S'hai W'works 7% 1922 Debs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..

* January Settlement.

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS.

The following dates have been fixed by the Shanghai Stock Exchange for forward Settlement for 1923:—

January 25, Thursday,

February 26, Monday,

March 27, Tuesday.

J. P. BISSET & CO.

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RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closed end of	Output last 2 fin year		Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-22	1922										Total output this fin. yr. to date
			Year before	Last year				Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.			
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
Alma	Tis 630,000	Sept.	275,500	288,500	300,000	11.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,100	18,500	44,600	
Ambers (New)	500,000	Oct.	57,730	72,332	80,500	*4.34d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,848	
Anglo-Dutch	400,000	Dec.	919,348	760,000	750,000	0/7.484	219,500	12,000	60,000	54,000	..	60,000	50,000	53,000	27,000	595,500	1,336,100	
Anglo-Java	630,000	Dec.	2,363,929	1,511,575	116,500	84	440,000	114,000	143,000	145,000	123,000	56,000	73,000	108,000	139,100	33,799	68,042	
Ayer Tawar	Tis. 300,000	Sept.	293,392	369,447	380,000	10.38.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Batu Anam	400,000	Dec.	286,115	221,030	260,000	0/8.91d.	60,131	21,508	21,532	19,262	24,092	21,500	21,403	23,193	21,193	233,799	294,387	
Bukit Toh Alang	500,000	Mar.	291,338	309,354	345,000	7.10d.	30,872	23,789	30,477	32,980	28,412	33,398	24,581	20,000	14,200	194,038	194,038	
Bute	300,000	Dec.	236,300	253,300	207,500	10.71d.	59,240	18,000	18,825	17,800	19,100	19,700	22,600	33,598	24,581	14,200	194,038	
Chemor United	380,000	Dec.	302,103	271,636	350,000	0/8.61d.	85,933	22,267	27,748	32,242	33,509	32,712	34,081	20,026	19,161	317,670	13,000	
Chempedak	435,000	Oct.	116,100	145,780	..	749.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cheng	Tis. 675,000	June	127,494	151,923	..	10.85d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Consolidated (1914)	375,000	Dec.	685,813	591,033	700,000	84d.	173,818	54,927	59,724	61,353	62,590	61,822	67,407	58,044	36,852	625,597	239,448	
Dominion	350,000	Dec.	402,378	203,042	182,000	7.36d.	42,231	10,159	11,890	18,451	35,222	30,514	31,836	30,220	30,006	20,000	1,013.01	
Gula-Kalumpang	450,000	Dec.	1,618,887	1,023,600	1,215,000	1/0.7.4	332,000	93,000	..	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	98,000	90,000	61,200	237,500	
Java Consolidated	885,000	Dec.	854,400	739,724	..	7.08d.	191,900	84,900	60,100	63,600	46,800	56,800	64,000	61,200	61,200	15,873	73,217	
Kapayang	150,000	Dec.	159,718	176,890	170,000	137.69	42,707	17,393	17,940	14,797	16,816	15,547	18,478	15,260	15,873	15,873	156,608	
Karan	350,000	Mar.	109,658	114,379	78,000	91d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kota Bahros (1921)	300,000	June	428,113	138,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kroowok	470,000	Dec.	583,607	493,730	540,000	0/7.34d.	133,000	46,000	42,000	46,000	42,000	resting	35,000	52,000	49,000	410,000	87,350	
Langkat	Ge. 3,500,000	Oct.	525,474	812,589	..	Gids.0.655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Padang	Tis. 500,000	April	209,711	220,333	..	104d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pengkalan (1921)	150,000	Mar.	204,461	178,082	170,088	740.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pernyata	350,000	Oct.	24,400	96,343	..	7/33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Repah	275,000	Dec.	227,390	267,000	240,000	1/3d.	13,483	15,381	19,680	19,364	21,498	..	18,168	19,500	20,800	31,054	148,150	
Samagaga	800,000	Sept.	213,280	381,450	..	12.40d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
See Kee (1918)	100,000	June	161,779	178,665	180,000	9.02d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Semambu	300,000	Dec.	170,793	170,192	20,000	0/10.36	36,818	13,508	15,295	18,320	15,198	16,500	13,069	15,542	9,394	152,642	221,700	
Senawang (1921)	375,000	Jan.	220,784	108,500	..	*12.05d.	37,900	20,000	22,800	22,300	23,400	24,400	33,200	26,400	21,500	21,500	13,062	
Shanghai Kedah	400,000	Sept.	228,037	291,920	345,000	111d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
S'hai-Klebang	315,000	Dec.	137,639	113,355	120,000	11.36d.	33,452	9,910	11,247	11,195	12,029	11,943	..	10,900	6,120	107,166	354,215	
S'hai-Malay	600,000	Dec.	376,516	415,635	592,000	*0/6.83d.	103,680	31,130	33,482	34,451	32,397	32,519	35,630	29,873	21,253	12,124	93,328	
S'hai Pahang	300,000	June	192,480	209,581	..	91d.	40,169	12,629	15,452	15,139	15,924	16,308	15,468	12,000	13,470	166,558	54,220	
S'hai Seremban	325,000	Dec.	159,963	176,588	..	0/9.73d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
S'hai-Sumatra	800,000	Oct.	259,018	681,339	No	No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sua-Manggis	280,000	Dec.	213,716	182,500	..	114d.	42,700	14,100	15,400	15,300	17,300	17,000	16,800	15,500	15,000	160,000	112,311	
Sungai	100,000	Mar.	85,312	30,279	..	11.34d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sungai Duri	440,000	June	266,112	308,072	220,000	11.81d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Taiping (1913)	Tis. 200,000	Dec.	144,444	705,450	..	*73d.	26,885	9,050	9,750	9,850	11,337	9,039	..	9,050	..	84,961	280,180	
Tanah Merah	150,000	Mar.	220,700	200,000	..	81d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tebong	150,000	Dec.	813,540	534,490	..	8.84d.	91,500	45,600	43,000	43,500	45,500	45,500	42,400	41,300	21,000	217,000	465,400	
Ziande	150,000	Dec.	727,330	616,432	..	16.66d.	165,700	42,200	35,700	35,200	24,100	21,500	48,600	52,200	43,200	..	..	

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expenses

† Straits 9 cents.

†† Pious

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom. Value	Int %	Payable	LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom. Value	Int %	Payable		
S'hai Municipal Council	1903	5 to 20	26-9-22	T983	T490,500	T455,400	T100 6	June-Dec.	1905	5 to 20	31-3-22	T983	520,000	550,000	100 6	June-Dec.	
	1904	do	26-9-22	T98	214,500	183,000	100 6	do	1909	do	26-9-22	T92	750,000	750,000	100 6	do	
	1905	do	12-5-22	T983	320,000	285,000	100 6	do	1911	do	26-9-22	T92	250,000	250,000	100 6	Mar.-Sept.	
	1907	do	24-4-22	T94	500,000	500,000	100 6	do	1911	do	26-9-22	T92	250,000	250,000	100 6	May-Nov.	
	1908	do	26-1-22	T92	550,000	550,000	100 6	do	1913	do	21-5-22	T80	250,000	250,000	100 6	Jan.-July	
	1909	do	29-8-22	T93	900,000	300,000	100 6	do	1913	do	21-5-22	T91	250,000	250,000	100 6	June-Dec.	
	1910	do	10-2-22	T94	500,000	313,800	100 6	do	1914	do	21-5-22	T91	250,000	250,000	100 6	April-Oct.	
	1911	10 to 30	2-12-21	T84	900,000	350,000	100 6	do	1914	do	21-5-22	T90	250,000	250,000	100 6	May-Nov.	
	1912	do	29-8-22	T87	800,000	340,000	100 6	do	1914	do	21-5-22	T90	250,000	250,000	100 6	April-Oct.	
	1913	do	29-8-22	T89	850,000	758,000	100 6	do	1916	do	21-8-22	T90	500,000	337,000	100 6	June-Dec.	
	1913	50	8-5-22	T78	500,000	500,000	100 5	do	1916	do	21-8-22	T90	500,000	337,000	100 5	do	
	1914	10 to 30	12-8-22	T81	1,203,000	900,000	100 5	do	S'haiand H'kew	1912	5 to 10	26-9-22	T98	435,000	450,000	100 6	do
	1915	do	12-8-22	T80	1,045,000	800,000	100 5	do	Wf. Co., Ltd.	1913	20	26-9-22	T98	450,000	450,000	100 6	do
1916	do	29-8-22	T89	1,800,000	1,400,000	100 6	do	Shanghai Club	1907	20	26-9-22	T98	450,000	450,000	100 6	do	
1918	10	29-8-22	T100	1,800,000	507,300	100 7	do	Country Club	1901	Perpetual	26-9-22	T98	130,000	130,000	100 6	do	
1919	10	11-12-22	T105	3,400,000	1,793,300	100 7	do	Lane, Crawford	1914	5 to 20	26-9-22	T98	130,000	130,000	100 6	do	
1920	10	2-9-22	T100	2,240,000	T2,240,000	100 7	do	Co., Ltd.	1915	do	26-9-22	T98	110,000	110,000	100 6	Mar.-Sept.	
1921	10 to 30	14-11-22	T104	4750,000	4750,000	100 6	do	Anglo-French	1906	do	26-9-22	T98	250,000	250,000	100 6	June-Dec.	
1921	do	26-11-22	T104	11,000,000	11,000,000	100 8	do	Land Invest.	1911	do	26-9-22	T98	300,000	300,000	100 6	do	
1921	do	4-12-22	T110	T4,000,000	T4,000,000	T100 8	do	Co., Ltd.									
1922	do	16-12-22	T106	T2,000,000	T2,000,000	100 7	do	S'hai Hotels, Ltd.	1916	30	26-9-22	T80	865,000	75,300	100 6	do	
1922	do	16-12-22	T106	T2,000,000	T2,000,000	100 7	do	S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1909	10 to 30	26-9-22	T98	370,000	257,700	100 6	do	
1921	do	13-4-22	T80	500,000	380,000	100 5	do	Weeks & Co., Ltd.	1913	5 to 20	26-9-22	T98	100,000	100,000	100 7	do	
1921	do	13-9-22	T110	350,000	350,000	100 5	do	S'hai Race Club	1909	30	16-6-22	T89	400,000	325,500	100 6	Feb.-Aug.	
1921	do	13-9-22	T110	2,000,000	2,000,000	100 8	do	Gulley Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915	10	26-9-22	T98	50,000	50,000	100 7	Feb.-Aug.	
S'hai Water-works Co., Ltd.	1921	10 to 30	11-8-22	T110	2,000,000	T2,000,000	T100 8	do	Hall & Holts Ltd.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	230,000	211,100	100 7	Jan.-July
1922	do	11-8-22	T110	2,000,000	T2,000,000	T100 8	do										
1922	do	15-12-22	T105	T700,000	T700,000	T100 7	do										
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1909	do	12-5-22	T83	800,000	T31,500	100 6	do									

J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Closing Quotations, December 22, 1922.

STOCK	Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Paid-up Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last An. Gen. Meeting	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	London (New) £ 1144			40,000	H \$125	(a) H \$3,331,778			New shs. 22 5s. & Bon. 15s.; Old shs. Fin. 23 & Bon. 25 (mks. 28), both less 1/T; 1921 Interim 23, less 1/T, 1922	20-2-22 8-8-22
Chartered Bank of I. & A. & C.	London £ 174	£18	£18:89	800,000	H \$125	(a) H \$58,588,710 2215,170 23,700,000	Dec.	18-2-22	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mks. 21 0s. 3d., free of 1/T, 1921)	6-4-22
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	H \$ 205	225		55 200,000	d 44	(aw) £642,600 £89,600 £3,695,048	Dec.	12-5-22	Final 16s. & Bonus 20s. (mks. 60s.) ex 1920 Work. a/c. & Interim 24s. ex 1921 Work. a/c.	12-6-22
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 138			10,000	45	(aw) T \$1,124,168	Dec.	27-6-22	Final 15s. (mks. 30s.) ex 1920 Work. a/c. and Interim 15s. ex 1921 Work. a/c.	28-6-22
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	\$ 254	254		58 250,000	\$10	(aw) \$2,655,880 \$1,512,722 \$3,596,038	Dec.	16-5-22	\$2 (or T1.46) ex 1921 Work. a/c. payable in Taels at Exchg. 73	17-5-22
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 214			1 50,000	T20	(aw) T238,100 T402,976	Dec.	16-5-22	T1.20 ex 1921 Work. a/c.	17-5-22
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	H \$ 465	470		10,000	H \$100	(aw) H \$2,159,853 H \$5,521,582	Dec.	19-5-22	Final H \$17 (mks. H \$35) ex 1920 Work. a/c. and Interim H \$18 ex 1921 Work. a/c.	20-5-22
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 365	430		8,000	H \$50	(aw) H \$501,039 H \$3,184,653	Dec.	31-3-22	H \$30 ex 1920 Working a/c	1-4-22
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 130	116		20,000	H \$20	(aw) H \$1,234,790 H \$4,065,005	Dec.	12-5-22	H \$7 and Bonus H \$3 ex 1920 Work. a/c	13-5-22
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	(F 500 F 126)			13,334 1,636	F500 F125	(a) F615,580 4,472	Dec.	3-6-21	None, Floated 1918	
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	(6% cum. pref. def. ord. H \$ 38 H \$ 260)	354		3 120,000 3 120,000	45 45	(a) £3,038 £5,000 £2,574,759	Dec.	23-5-22	Pref. 6s. and Ord. 30s. at Exchg. 2/64. London Warrants less 1/T	24-5-22
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. (ord. 6% cum. pref. 7% cum. 2nd pref. T 824 T 424)	(B) £ 2 £ 2 £ 2	80 50	£4:26	55 20,000,000 48 300,000 57 10,000,000	41 41 41	(a) £2,069,595 £5,000,000 T27,525 T450,006	Dec.	4-7-22	Final Ord. T4.75 (mks. T6, 1921)	8-3-22
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. (ord. 7% pref. T 824 T 424)	(B) £ 2 £ 2	80 50	£4:26	55 20,000,000 48 300,000 57 10,000,000	41 41 41	(a) £2,069,595 £5,000,000 T27,525 T450,006	Dec.	7-3-22	Final Ord. T1.75 (mks. T3.50, 1921)	8-3-22
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 95	93	98	101 55,700	T75	(a) T67,586 T1,860,000	Apr.	31-7-22	Final T7 (mks. T10, 1921-22)	1-8-22
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H \$ 189		186	2 60,000	H \$50	(a) H \$808,784 H \$4,081,699	Dec.	20-5-22	Final H \$5 & Bon. H \$11 (mks. H \$20, 1921)	21-5-22
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.	(ord. 8% pref. T 810 T 535)	830 530	830 530	83 500,000 83 500,000	T5 T5	(a) T85,432 T300,000 T1,622,618	Dec.	10-3-22	Ord. T1, 1921	11-3-22
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 195	195		100 100,000	T100	(a) T3,819 T1,000,000	Dec.	14-3-22	Final T10 (mks. T13, 1921)	15-3-22
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 1694	170		10,000	H \$50	(a) H \$221,810 H \$160,000	Dec.	10-4-22	Interim T3, 1922	20-8-22
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ltd.	£ 12/-		10 74	34 500,000	G. 518	(a) £11,741	June	25-7-21	G \$0.50, 1920-21	26-7-21
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. (Bearer) London £ 204	£2:176	£3:16		1204 2,000,000	41	(a) £204,000	June	12-12-21	Final (Coupon 19) 2s. 4.8d. (mks. 4s. 4.8d., 1920-21) free of 1/T	13-12-21
Raub Australian Gold Min Co., Ltd.	H \$ 1			200,000	41	(a) £23,613 £4,878	Mar. Sept. 22		Interim (Coupon 20) 2s. free of 1/T 1921-22	15-5-22
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 101	101		2 75,000	T50	(a) T69,468 T250,000 T2,141,782	Dec.	23-3-22	Final T3 & Bonus T1.50 (mks. T7.50, 1921)	24-3-22
H'kong Land Invest. & Agency Co., Ltd.	H \$ 265			50,000	H \$100	(a) H \$1,939,076 H \$250,000	Dec.	26-1-22	Fin. H \$5 & Bonus H \$9 (mks. H \$18, 1921)	27-1-22
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 174	174		150,000	H \$10	(a) H \$28,455 H \$50,000 H \$360,000	Dec.	4-2-22	Interim H \$4, 1922	26-7-22
Welhaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 6			3,574	T50	(a) T3,819 T1,000,000	Dec.	21-3-22	H \$0.80 and Bonus H \$0.20, 1921	5-2-22
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 101	101		13 15,000	T100	(a) T4,930 T30,000 T305,000	Feb.	30-3-22	T1.20, 1921	22-3-22
The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	\$ 40	45		145 150,123	67.50	(a) \$475,121	Dec.	27-4-22	Final T4.50 (mks. T7.50, 1921-22)	31-3-22
Carlton, Ltd.	T 50			145 10,000	T50	(a) T305,000 \$475,121	Mar.		Interim T3.60, 1922-23	22-9-22
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 6			10,000	41 at T9	(a) T24,788 T6,686	Sept.	29-12-21	Final T0.45 (mks. T0.90, 1915-19)	28-12-19
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.35	0.30		1 500,000	T1	(a) T38,094	Oct.	28-2-22	T0.30, 1919	7-4-20
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 3	2.90		12 400,000	10s.	(a) T37,560	Dec.	30-3-22	Final T0.25 (mks. T0.50, 1920)	31-3-21
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 6			4 500,000	10s.	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	21-3-22	1st Interim, T1, 1919-20	31-3-20
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 164			31 30,000	T10	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Sept.	29-12-21	2nd Interim, T1, 1919-20	30-6-20
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 0.75			400,000	T10	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	25-4-22	Final, Nil	
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 2.60	24		100,000	T5	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	25-4-22	Final T0.05 (mks. T0.10, 1916)	10-4-20
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T 0.50	0.524		300,000	T1	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Mar.	27-8-22	Final T0.25 mks. T0.50, 1916-17	25-7-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.75	0.70		400,000	T0.9	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	20-4-22	Final T0.05 (mks. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est., Ltd.	T 44	4		35,000	41 at 2/3	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	10-4-22	T0.05, 1919	2-4-20
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 1.30	1		135,000	T5	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Oct.	26-1-22	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mks. T1, 1916-17)	16-10-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.	T 1.80	1.65		25 500,000	2s. = T0.75	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	June	12-10-22	T0.20, 1916-17	1-11-17
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1.70	14		19 250,000	T1	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	28-3-22	T0.12, 1919	29-4-20
Gula Kalumpung Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 84	84		148 750,000	41 at 2/3	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	6-4-22	T0.40, 1919	18-5-20
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee, Est., Ltd.	T 104	104		8 85,000	41 at 2/3	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	4-4-22	1s. 6d. per fully pd. sh. & 44d. per 5s. pd. sh. less 1/T ("B" Coupon, 19) 1921	5-4-2
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 6			35 15,000	T10	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	23-3-22	Interim, T1, 1920. Final, Nil	11-6-20
Keran Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	T 54			25,000	T10	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	21-4-22	Final T0.50 (mks. T1, 1919)	11-5-20
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.	T 0.95	0.90		390,000	T1	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Mar.	29-5-22	T0.50, 1919-20	17-6-20
Kroowok Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 104	104		20 70,000	41 at T5.50	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	June	20-10-22	T0.50, 1919-20	
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 42			50,000	T10	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	27-3-22	T1.50, 1919	9-4-20
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921) Ltd.	T 1			25 150,000	T1	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Apr.	18-7-22	T0.50, 1919-20	5-8-20
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.80	1		29 50,000	T5	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Mar.	21-1-22		
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	T 0.65	0.60	0.65	375,000	T1	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Dec.	5-4-22	Final T0.25 (mks. T0.5 1915-16)	22-1-17
Samakaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.60	0.50		20 500,000	T1	(a) T37,560 T37,560 T37,560	Sept.	21-12-22	Final T0.05 (mks. T0.10 1915-19)	4-12-19

Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 6		35) 15,000	T10	(c)	T1,523	Dec.	21-4-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1919)	11-5-20
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	T 5 1/2		35,000	T10	(c)	T5,813	Mar.	29-5-22	T0.50, 1919-20	17-6-20
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.	T 0.95	0.90	390,000	T1	(s)	T35,000	June	30-10-22		9-4-20
Kroewek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 10 1/2	10 1/2	20) 70,000	T10	(c)	(Loss) T30,083	Dec.	27-3-22	T1.50, 1919	5-8-20
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 4 1/2		50,000	T10	(c)	T65,243	Apr.	18-7-22	T0.50, 1919-20	23-2-17
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921) Ltd.	T 1		33) 150,000	T1	(s)	T10,403	Mar.	21-1-22		4-12-19
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.80	1	29) 50,000	T3	(s)	T46,000	Oct.	17-3-22	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.5 1915-16)	16-4-17
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	T 0.65	0.60	375,000	T1	(s)	(Loss) T8,884	Dec.	5-4-22		
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.60	0.50	30) 600,000	T1	(s)	T15,250	Sept.	21-12-22	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10 1918-19)	
See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.	T 0.65	0.60	22) 100,000	T1	(s)	T8,165	June	31-10-22		
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1	0.90	300,000	T1	(c)	T12,000	Dec.	20-4-22	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	
Senawang Rubber Ests. Co. (ord. 12% Cum. Pref. 1921) Ltd.	T 1.05		63) 300,000 67) 100,000	T1	(s)	(Loss) T16,308	Jan.	9-4-22		
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T 0.82 1/2		27) 400,000	T1	(s)	(Loss) T7,018	Sept.	28-12-21	T0.05, 1919	24-4-20
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.50	0.47 1/2	18) 315,000	T1	(s)	T8,217	Dec.	4-4-22	T0.50 for 9 months ended 31/12/16	2-5-17
S'hai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd. (ord. 8% cum. part. pref.)	T 3 1/2		3) 30,000	T10	(s)	T9,912	Dec.	24-4-22	Inter. Pref. T0.40, 1920-21	1-7-20
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.65	0.65	300,000	T1	(s)	(Loss) T1,213	June	23-10-22	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)	18-10-17
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.55	0.45	325,000	T1	(s)	(Loss) T4,091	Dec.	23-3-22	T0.54 for 10 months ended 31/12/16	1-3-17
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	T 8 1/2		7) 30,000	T20	(c)	(Loss) T42,352	Oct.	2-3-22	T2, 1918-19	1-4-20
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3 1/2		30) 55,000	T5	(c)	T812,170	Dec.	30-4-22	T0.25, 1919	20-4-20
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.50	0.60	15) 100,000	T1	(c)	T6,055	Mar.	23-7-22	T0.10, 1916-17	13-1-11
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 7 1/2	7 1/2	40,000	T1	(c)	T25,000	June	30-10-22	Interim T0.50, 1919-20 (Final, Nil)	11-5-20
Talping Rubber Estates (1913), Ltd.	T 0.35	0.40	300,000	T1	(s)	T28,352	June	5-5-22	T0.08, 1919	20-5-20
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	T 0.69	0.60	32) 750,000	T1	(s)	(Loss) T6,530	Mar.	6-7-22	Interim T0.05, 1916-17 (Final, Nil)	7-12-17
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.15		154) 750,000	T1	(s)	T9,745	Jan.	25-5-22		
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3.80	3.80	12) 800,000	T10	(c)	T20,482	Dec.	7-4-22	T0.50, 1919	2-4-20
						T29,379				
						T6,085				
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. (8% cum. ord. pref.)	T 13 1/2	13.60	85) 1,000,000	T5	(c)	T8,522	Dec.	23-2-22	Fin. Ord. T2.40 (mkg. T3 1921)	24-2-22
	T 11 1/2	110	43) 10,000	T100	(c)	T1,400,000			Pref. 8% p.a. from Apr. 6 to Dec. 31, 1921	
						T2,425,752				
Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ltd.	T 23		80,000	T10	(c)	T15,028	Dec.	7-3-22	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1921)	8-3-22
						T348,000				
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ltd. (ord. pref.)	T 9	8 1/2	60) 500,000	T5	(c)	T223,303	Dec.	24-3-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	25-3-22
	T 117 1/2	117 1/2	3) 5,000	T100	(c)	T200,000				
						T1,800,000				
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Boshoku K.K.)	T 117 1/2	117 1/2	80,000	T50	(c)	T187,715	June	24-5-22	T12.50, 1921-22	25-8-22
						T1,250,000				
INDUSTRIAL.										
British-American Tobacco Co. (ord. 5% cum. pref.)	T 24 7/8	24 7/8	66) 18,000,000	T1	(c)	T1,890,188	Sept.		Ord. Div. 1920-21 2 1/2% free of I/T	30-9-22
			4,500,000	T1	(c)	T2,645,007			Ord. Interim 1921-2, 4%	
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ltd.	T 350		5,000	T100	(c)	Nil	Feb.	27-4-22	T8 and Bonus T25 1919-20	1-5-20
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	H 162		30,000	H 100	(c)	H 800,000	Dec.	29-3-22	H 95, 1921	9-3-21
						H 879,752				
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	H 21 1/2	20 1/2	400,000	H 97.50	(c)	H 810,818	Dec.	16-3-22	Interim \$0.50 1922	11-9-22
						H 81,050,201	Oct.	19-3-22	T0.50, 1918-19	30-3-20
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat	T 7 1/2	7 1/2	350,000	Ga. 10	(c)	(Loss) T375,837				
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	T 5		250,000	T5	(c)	T24,423	Dec.	26-1-22	T0.30, 1919	13-2-20
						T275,000				
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	T 5		200,000	T5	(c)	T15,479	Dec.	22-4-22		
Major Brothers, Ltd.	T 5		10) 6,000	T20	(c)	T9,018	Dec.	15-3-22		
						T70,000				
John Richards & Co., Ltd.	T 10		11) 25,000	T10	(c)	T3,130	Dec.	23-6-22	10% 1921	21-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T 27	31	1) 24,000	T50	(c)	T7,284	Dec.	27-4-22	T2.50, 1921	23-4-22
						T50,000			Final 20s. (mkg. 40s. 1921) at Exchg. 3/3	31-5-22
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	T 142	160	19) 50,000	T20	(c)	T42,188	Dec.	30-3-22	Interim 1922, 10s. at Exchg. 3/1 1/2	30-11-22
						T150,000				
						T1,591,035				
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	T 5	5	110) 25,000	T20	(c)	(Loss) \$25,454	Feb.	29-4-22	\$2, 1917-18	1-1-18
						\$30,600				
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	T 30		1,300	T60	(c)	\$12,282	Dec.	26-5-22	\$6, 1921	27-5-22
						\$26,000				
Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	T 50		17) 10,000	T50	(c)	\$11,530	Mar.	15-6-22	\$5 & Bonus \$3 (mkg. \$8) 1921-22	15-6-22
						\$257,500			Interim 1922-23, \$3	30-11-22
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	T 12		160) 30,000	T20	(c)	\$45,456	Feb.	29-5-22	\$1.50, 1921-22	50-5-22
						\$240,000				
ane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	T 95	100	1) 2,000	T100	(c)	\$15,070	Feb.	18-5-22	\$10, 1921-22	19-5-22
						\$40,000				
						\$270,000				
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Unity Dairy Co., Ltd.	T 13		10,000	T10	(c)	T2,451	Oct.	23-12-21	T1- 1920-21	24-12-21
						T10,118			1921, 40s. less I/T	1-6-22
						\$2,921			1st Interim 1922, 12s. less I/T at 6/5 in 2	2-10-22
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. London	T 125 1/2	127 1/2	40,000	T10	(c)	\$119,923	Dec.	31-5-22	(Coupon 20)	
						\$23,704				
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.	T 50		5,400	T50	(c)	T185,267	Dec.	21-4-22	T5, 1921	22-4-22
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	T 25		3,500	T50	(c)		Apr.		T1.50, 1918-19	31-8-16
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	T 74	74	1 68) 40,000	T50	(c)	T22,165	Mar.	30-5-22	T4 and Bonus T2, 1921-22	31-5-22
						T70,000				
						T819,504				

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 75.

REFERENCES.

- Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting. - Dividend Equalization Reserve. - General and Other Reserves. - Unallocated Liability 45 per sh. " " H 810 " " H 8150 " " H 8300 " " H 80 - Working Account 1921 - Working Account 1920 - Working Account 1919 - Working Account 1918 and former years.	- Debentures Issues also. - Contingent Liability T24,000, Preference Dividends 1920 and 1921. - Subject to Bonus of 10% on Contingent Liability Marine Premium. - Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions. - Subject to E. P. D. and Corp. Tax. 1-14,000 sh' unis'd. 2-70,411 3-5,000 4-1,000 5-39,123 6-10,761 7-10,000 8-10,000	9-16,470 sh. unis'd. 10-500 11-15,300 12-50,000 13-1,387 14-3,000 15-1,652 16-1,652 17-1,652 18-215,975 19-15,000 20-15,000 21-25,000 22-70,610 23-15,000	24-173,314 sh' unis'd. 25-4,653 26-2,000 27-8,121 28-75,000 29-77,514 30-200 31-189,000 32- 33- 34-1,000 35-11,623 (Net to be issued for less than \$50 ...) 37-3,000 sh' unis'd.	38-100,000 sh. unis'd 39-8,178 40-40,000 41-39,000 42-634,858 43-5,000,000 44-100,650 45-290,000 46- 47-461,055 48-15,000 49-600,000 50-300,000 51-1,984,355 52-36,057 53-16,052
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Registered; or Bearer (idem, "B").
 See also overleaf under "Companies' Notices, etc."

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations, errors or omissions.